IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE Bombay Gazette

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is published daily, except Mondays

Special features in Sunday Edition

No 56,190.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS.

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st Feb.	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA.....	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
*29th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN.....	10000
30th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate. Rs.	SINGLE. "B" rate. Rs.	RETURN. "A" rate. Rs.	RETURN. "B" rate. Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or 495		891	or 742-8
To LONDON	627 or 528		940-8	or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley.	25th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	13th Mar.
Olympia ..	6124	J. Kinnaird ..	25th Mar.
Circassia. ..	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R. .	7th April.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	21st April.
Castalia ...	6388	G. Mitchell ..	1st May.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time	Route via.
Linga	2,185	Mon.	16th Feb.	11 a.m.	*P. D. & C.M.
Kola.....	1,205	Thurs.	19th Feb.	9 a.m.	†C.M.
Lhasa.....	2,184	Friday	20th Feb.	5 a. m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 19th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, the 19th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 19th Feb.
†Parnea	3206	,, 5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	,, 19th Mar.
†Pentakota	3418	,, 2nd April

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
15th February, 1914.

Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes

French Mail Steamers

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914
Armand Behic ..	685	Rosati ..	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6373	Lafont ..	8th April.
Sydney	4118	Leveque..	6th May.
Dumbea	5685	Mages ...	3rd June.
Caledonien	4140	Goubault.	1st July.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine.)

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) ..	,,	891	743	405
To London (single) ..	,,	660	528	270
Do (return)...	,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to:—
H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Horaby Road, Bombay.

Marittima Italiana (Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914
Re d'Italia....	6236	A Pinceti	10th Mar.
Porto Said....	5301	A Muzio	7th April
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th ,,

RATES TO ITALY.

Inclusive of Wine, Beer and Electric Fans.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket .	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussurrie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE ..... £ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... .£ 562,5000
RESERVE FUNDS .. ..£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,00

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141
BOMBAY

RALPH KIDD
Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4 Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilnling
Lioyeang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... ,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits ... ,, ,, 701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate, E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Hankow.	Panama.
Calcutta	Hongkong	Peking.
Canton	Kobe	San Francisco.
Cebu	London.	Shanghai.
Colon.	Manila.	Singapore.
Empire	Mexico City.	Yokohama.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries, on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,000,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....Rs 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS

Payable in 15 days' notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912.....	Rs	8,00,000
30th April, ,, ...	Rs	24,00,000
31st July, ,, ...	Rs.	52,00,000
30th December ,, ...	Rs.	1,00,00,000

S N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.L.B.), London
Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ALAMSON,
Manager.

PRISM BINOCULARS

transcend any of the old fashioned glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes telescope excel the monster glass that Lord Russe built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. The primary object of any binocular combination is to obtain a clear image of objects and a magnification sufficient to enable details to be observed without effort. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the binoculars mentioned in the following list.

FIELD AND RACE GLASSES

The "Derby" quite a light and portable prism glass	...	Rs.	70
The "Marcks Special"	...	,,	90
The "Lynkop"	... ...	,,	105
The "Ultralux"	... ...	,,	120
The "Sollux"	.. ..	,,	138
do. 10 diameter	..	,,	155
The "Terlux"	.. ..	,,	140

To those who prefer to cling to the simple old fashioned Glass, we offer a splendid Binocular for Rs. 45.

Above prices are subject to 10 per cent. for cash.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell), Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HORS D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,
HULL, ENGLAND.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned will receive Tenders upto 12 noon (S. T.), on 24th February, 1914, for REMOVING the BUILDING (excluding the Masjid) of the Mahomedan old Musafarkhana, on Frere Road, Mody Bunder, on the site of the New Docks. The materials such as strong teak wood doors and windows, teak rafters and posts, Porebunder stone pillasters, blue stone laddies and coping, Bulsar bricks, etc., are suitable for use in new buildings.

Further particulars can be had from the Undersigned.

C. G. STILEMAN,
Assistant Engineer,
Bombay Port Trust.

Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road.
Dated 14th February, 1914.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 30th day of March, 1914, for the SUPPLY of Nos. 1400 of 15" STONEWARE PIPES 2'-6".

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Commissioner will not be considered.

3 Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs.400 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

A. G. CHRISTIANSEN, M.S.E.A.M.I.M.E., Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpokli,
13th February, 1914.

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CONVERSAZIONE OPEN to Members only, will be held in TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, February 25th, at 9-30 P.M. (S.T.), to meet H. E. THE GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON. Application and subscription of Membership (each member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to the Hon. Sec. Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Elphinstone College. Last day for receiving PICTURES is THURSDAY NOON, Feb. 19th, at Town Hall.

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TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

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HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

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TUDOR LONDON.

WHY QUEEN ELIZABETH RATED A CORPORATION.

In the new Gresham College, at the corner of Gresham and Basinghall streets, in the City, Professor F. M. Sandwith, M.D., delivered on Jan. 20, the first of the Gresham Lectures in the new lecture hall.

Dr. Sandwith, who fills the office of Gresham Professor of Physics, took as the subject of his discourse for the first of his four lectures that of the condition of medicine in the time of Sir Thomas Gresham, the famous Elizabethan, by whom the series was founded in the sixteenth century.

Sir Thomas Gresham, more advanced than his compeers, recognised the evils of the prevailing conditions, and founded a few years before his death, in 1579, the college named after himself, where the "seven arts," including "physick," were to be taught free to all who chose to come to learn. The salary of the professors was fixed at £50, and at that figure it remains to this day. The poverty of the people in the sixteenth century, their filthy surroundings, the periodical famines, and the overcrowded dwellings in which the inhabitants of the city lived, led to frightful epidemics of disease which carried off enormous numbers.

Queen Elizabeth took cognisance of the bad sanitation, and directed the Lord Mayor and Councillors to take measures to cleanse the streets. But very little was done; how little might be imagined from the records, which told that the inspectors of markets were ordered to seize pigs unfit for food, slit their ears, and turn them loose to feed on the garbage of the streets. When they became fat on this regimen they were slaughtered and sent to the hospitals for the use of the patients.

CONDITIONS IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

When Queen Elizabeth visited Ipswich in 1551, she found that town so dirty that she severely rated the Mayor and Corporation, and compelled them to take measures to clean it up and make some improvements. But until 1831, when the great cholera visitation came very little was done in the way of sanitation in England, though physicians were constantly pointing out the injury caused to health by the prevailing conditions.

One result was that throughout the sixteenth and the greater part of the seventeenth centuries the plague was endemic in the country. In 1563, every one who could do so fled from London to escape an epidemic that broke out, introduced, it was said, by soldiers returning from Havre. The Queen and the Court fled to Windsor, and, according to Stowe, her Majesty directed a gallows to be erected in the Royal borough, on which was hanged everyone who came from London or who brought goods of any kind from the capital, so great was the dread of infection. In spite of the efforts of the Queen, mayors, and town councillors, plague was endemic in England until the last quarter of the seventeenth century.

The lecturer referred in some detail to the "Black Assizes" at Cambridge, Oxford, and Exeter, in the sixteenth century, when judges, sheriffs, jurors, knights, and all who were in the courts died wholesale from typhus contracted from the infected prisoners brought out of the fetid gaols for trial. The dreadful disease known as the "sweating sickness" was also dealt with. Henry VIII. was so terrified of this disease that for a time he even broke off relations with Anne Boleyn, and removed the Court, successively to half-a-dozen places in his efforts to escape it. The "sweating sickness" was one of the most terrible diseases that affected mankind it suddenly appeared in the fifteenth century, killed many thousands and then, after some decades, disappeared as suddenly, and was known no more. The only knowledge now possessed with regard to it was contained in the scanty records of the period.

MRS. CARLYLE AND HER CAT.

"A SELFISH, IMMORAL, IMPROPER BEAST."

Some new letters of Mrs. Carlyle's are published in a very pleasant volume called "In Cheyne Walk and Thereabout," by that authority on Chelsea and its famous people Mr. Reginald Blunt. They are letters written to a housemaid who came from Scotland to the Thomas Carlyles' service in 1865. This is how her duties were defined by Mrs. Carlyle:—

"What my housemaid has to do is just, I suppose, what other Housemaids have to do, where there are only two servants kept. She has to do the House work, to answer the door, to wait at table, to be the least bit of a lady's maid to me, and the least bit of value to Mr. Carlyle. As the house is of moderate size, and as we have no dinner parties, and as both Mr. C. and myself are orderly, the work is certainly not heavy for anyone who understands her business. The washing is all given out; only the servants wash their own clothes—there is a little garden to dry them in. I give my Housemaid twelve pounds a year, and one pound ten for beer money, which she may drink or save—as she likes; tea and sugar of course is given."

Another delightful letter is about a cat. "I wish she were dead!" Mrs. Carlyle says, and then continues:—

"Well!! There she is—and as long as she attends Mr. C. at his meals (she doesn't care a snuff of tobacco for him at any other times!) so long will Mr. C. continue to give her bits of meat, and driblets of milk, to the ruination of the carpets and hearthrugs!—I have over and over again pointed out to him the stains she has made—but he won't believe them her doing! And the dining-room carpet was so old and ugly—that it wasn't worth rows with one's Husband about! Now, however, that nice new cloth must be protected against the Cat-abuse. So what I wish is that you would shut up the creature when Mr. C. has his breakfast, or dinner, or tea. And if he remarks on her absence say it was my express desire. He has no idea what a selfish, immoral, improper beast she is, nor what mischief she does to the carpets."

FUTURE OF THE RACE.

LORD HALDANE AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The Lord Chancellor made a noteworthy speech at a dinner held at the Savoy Hotel in aid of the National League for Physical Education and Improvement, with which is amalgamated the Mansion House Council on Health and Housing.

Through special committees the league deals with questions relating to housing and sanitation, infant welfare, milk, physical training, organised recreation and medical inspection of school children. Over 50,000 cases of insanitary London homes have been dealt with already, and in this direction, as well as in others, the society is pressing forward in the endeavour to build up a sturdy and strenuous nation.

The Chairman, in giving the toast of "Prosperity to our Cause," said he felt it would be more appropriate if he said he was about to preach a sermon upon the text—"Without care of their bodies but few souls would be saved." That was a lesson they had been learning lately. He was not sure that they had learnt it altogether in the churches, but the churches had begun to preach it, too. They had learnt it in the streets more than anywhere else, and they had begun to talk about it. Now, it was a grand thing to begin to talk about anything. They had been doing not much more than talk about this thing—he spoke for the Government in saying that—(laughter)—and yet he found on looking at the statistics that the mortality of children under one year old had gone down portentously since they began to talk. (Cheers.) In the last ten years there was a drop in that mortality, which had been stationary for a long time before, of from 25 to 30 per cent. (Cheers.) That was a very remarkable phenomenon. It simply showed that if they directed people's attention to a thing which was a very obvious thing, people began to do it perhaps unconsciously.

They were not concerned with absolute controversies. They did not go into the difficult questions of eugenics. It might be that heredity had something to do with baby mortality, or it might be it had very little; but the conduct of the parents had a great deal to do with it. What they had to accomplish was to bring the truth home to the minds of people. It was not only the infants of a year old. There were children between one and five years, which was a very difficult and neglected time.

NOT OPTIMISTIC.

He was often reproached with being an optimist, but one thing he had never been optimistic about was the cause of national education in the widest sense of the term, because he was oppressed with the enormous amount there was to be done. Physical culture must go hand in hand with mental culture, and precede it, otherwise there was no foundation on which mental culture could rest—(cheers)—and it was between the years of one and five that the determining difference was made. Afterwards, right through the school-life they must pay attention to physical training. It was a great pleasure when he thought how backward his own country was, to read a book by one of the most eminent authorities in Germany, who said: "Oh, if the German secondary schools were only like the English Eton and Harrow, how well off we should be!" (Laughter.) In the educational world they were not so much conscious of each other's infirmities as of each other's firmities. (Laughter.) The main consolation which they had left was the appreciation of their educational system which they found in unexpected quarters on the Continent. But on one thing every one was agreed, and that was that the physical side had got to be looked to. It was a general superstition abroad that it had been looked to in Britain. They had assembled that night, however, an organisation, the very reason for the existence of which was to stir public attention to the necessity of guarding and training physical conditions under which the human organisation grew up. It was very difficult for a body like that to do much of a direct character, because this problem was acute throughout the country, and the only people who could solve the problem were not an organisation, not even the local authority, not even the State, but the public itself. (Cheers.) All that they could do, though it was a great deal if they could do it, was to educate the people as to what they should do.

TRUSTEES FOR THE FUTURE.

We were all trustees for the future generation. Our forefathers who fought battles which saved these islands from Napoleon earned our gratitude. We had not the same means, thank Heaven, of earning the gratitude of those who were to come afterwards, but there were other ways in which we could forfeit their gratitude, and one was if we did not use our opportunities in the light of modern knowledge and make the lot of those who came afterwards more fortunate than ours. (Cheers.)

Sir J. Crichton Browne said that at this moment public education was deeply centred upon heredity in connection with the question of race improvement. He believed that largely through environment they could best influence the next generation by rearing for them parents imbued with higher conceptions of what parental responsibilities and obligations ought to be. Let them set their environment in order by this system of national education, and thus do a national duty. (Cheers).

Mrs. Humphry Ward, who replied to a toast, pointed to the great importance of playgrounds and play-centres for children in the work of elevating and improving the race. Until they got in any coming education bill public recognition and financial recognition, by the Board of Education and the Treasury of the enormous importance to children of the out-of-school hours, of their school life, and the responsibility of the whole community with regard to those hours, the present hideous amount of waste and suffering in child life would go on. (Cheers.)

JUNGLE IN A ZOO.

NEW WAY OF ACCLIMATISING WILD ANIMALS.

THE SCOTTISH ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

The Scottish Zoological Park, which has just been opened at Corstorphine, near Edinburgh, is an attempt to give expression to the newer ideas which are so rapidly changing the methods of acclimatising and exhibiting wild animals. In its foundation two chief aims have been followed—that its inmates shall be confined, as far as possible, in a manner which will permit them to live a natural life, and will tempt them to display their natural habits—their "livingness"—and that in its general arrangement it shall be beautiful and as attractive to visitors as it is possible to make it. The ground is divided into two portions, the most southerly of which comprises a mansion-house, with gardens, shrubberies, and parks surrounding it, extending to some 27 acres; this is the portion at present being laid out, leaving 47 acres for future development. There is abundance of fine old timber, and the natural rock which underlies the site is never far from the surface, and frequently outcrops, while the higher part consists of coppices and furze-covered hills with sheltered valleys between. It is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful sites that could possibly be found for the purpose to which it has been devoted.

POLAR BEAR POOL.

The polar bear pool was the first work undertaken after the preliminary plans had been adjusted. This pool was blasted out of the rock somewhat in the shape of a horseshoe, leaving in the centre a large mass of the natural rock, which therefore forms a kind of promontory, bounded on three sides by water, and on the fourth by a cliff. The rock which surrounds the pool on the outer side, rising to about 8ft. above the water-level, overhangs slightly, and affords no means for the bears to climb and escape. The present dimensions of the pool are about 65ft. long by 50ft. wide, but it is as yet unfinished. It will be extending during this winter to approximately double its present size, and will then, I believe, form one of the most beautiful natural enclosures for animals in the world. The bears—there are at present two polar and two brown bears in the enclosure—appear to find it entirely to their liking; and they are, of course, viewed without the intervention of any iron bars, there being nothing between the bears and the public, but the pool with its smooth outer side. Later on, a seal pool will be formed adjoining the polar bear pool, and the construction of another large pool for sea lions and penguins has already been commenced. Just below the polar bear pool is the bison paddock; it is surrounded with a low fence of fir poles, inside of which is a ditch faced with concrete. This type of fencing is most successful for heavy cattle; it is much more pleasing in appearance than a higher and more massive fence, and with the ditch is a most effectual barrier.

In making an outdoor enclosure for lions the example of the lion's gorge at Stellingen has been followed more or less closely, except that ours is quarried out of the side of the hill, and is of natural rock instead of being built of concrete. The principle is the same, however. There is a broad shelf of rock, some 50 ft. long by 25 to 30 ft. wide, backed and flanked by overhanging cliffs, while in front is a wide and deep ditch, which confines the lions. A margin of low shrubs along the front of the ditch will conceal it from the view of the visitors, who will see the lions on the same level as themselves, with apparently nothing but the hedge of shrubs between. To the east of this "lions' den" are two opposing rows of cages for lions or other large carnivores. They are built of wood, stained brown, and have a pleasingly rustic appearance, and the fronts are made of electrically welded steel netting, which is much lighter than the older type of iron bars, but equally strong. From the cages passages communicate with the "den," opening into it through a cave-like doorway. At the northern end of the cages another smaller rocky "den" has been constructed resembling the "lions' den," except that it is fronted and roofed with steel netting. In this leopards, etc., will be exhibited.

THE MONKEY HOUSE.

The monkey-house—the first of several similar houses which will be erected—is placed in one of the old gardens, surrounded by a fine old holly hedge, which not only gives a most pleasing background, but also forms an effectual shelter from the winds. The house consists of an inner brick-built sleeping place, with several separate compartments, a roofed playground with glazed end and open front, and a large outdoor cage in which a tree is placed. The roof portion has some resemblance to an Eastern timber-fronted bungalow, and is provided with verandahs and upright poles along the front. On these the monkeys are ever at play, climbing up the poles, scampering along the roof or verandahs, and leaping from point to point. The cage has proved most successful, not only in the amusement it affords the human spectator, but also in maintaining the health of its inmates.

A squirrel and marmot enclosure has been made after the fashion of that in the London Zoological Gardens, and near it are aviaries for ground birds. A garden sheltered by high walls has been arranged for the small birds. A large flight aviary, 80 ft. long, for parrots, and several others for smaller birds, have already been erected, and more will be added. The garden, filled with brightly coloured flowers in beds and borders, has a charmingly old world appearance.

The waterfowl, of which there is already a good collection in the Park, and the cranes, flamingoes, etc, are placed on several ponds, prettily arranged with rocky margins and islets, and with masses of shrubs on the banks to give shelter to the birds.

AN AFRICAN WATER-HOLE.

The large paddocks, of which there are several, for deer, ostriches, etc., are fenced with high tension steel netting, and provided with rustic houses for shelter, and on the western side of the grounds are a number of independent yards and houses for antelopes etc. Adjoining these yards is a field, some acres in extent, in which a mixed group of such ungulates as will agree together is placed. Several small pools have been made in the centre, and the whole is intended when completed to give the effect of an African "water-hole."

The construction of an enclosure for brown and black bears has just been commenced, and will be completed in the early spring. It is designed on the same principle as the polar bear pool, but is varied to suit the somewhat different requirements of the animals it is intended for. The restraining medium will still be water (in which bears delight) and a smooth unclimbable rock face, but instead of more or less flat rock the water will wash close a rough slope with one or two trees. Running westward from the "lions' den" is a strip of woodland growing on a rocky slope, and on this an enclosure, fenced with steel netting, will be made for wolves, jackals, etc.

All that has been done is the work of practically only six months, and in relation to the complete scheme is merely a beginning. Among the other work contemplated when our resources permit are an elephant house (which will probably have to follow more or less conventional lines), a natural enclosure to imitate a piece of jungle for tigers; large aviaries for eagles, large flying birds, wading birds, etc, arranged with rocky cliff, swamp pool or shore-like effect to suit the character of the birds enclosed; a large steel-netted cage enclosing a growing tree for leopards; rocky enclosures for goats, etc. The outstanding future development of the Park will occur when the upper part of the ground, which is at present let as a golf course, is brought into use. As I have mentioned, this higher ground consists of ridges and hillocks, in some cases crowned with coppices, in others covered with furze and with much outcropping rock, while between are grassy valleys more or less sheltered by the ridges. On this section some 47 acres in extent large ranges will be enclosed for buffalo, deer, antelopes, and wild goats and sheep. The contour of the land is such that it will be possible to arrange the separate fences and the paths for the visitors along the lower ground so that a visitor, in looking over one of the ranges, will never see the fencing of the other side or the opposite stream of visitors. The crossing of the landscape by a road for visitors is one of the defects of the Stellingen Park. Not only will this rather distressing view of an opposing roadway be avoided, but the animals enclosed will have free access to the higher parts and ridges, and will produce most artistic effect when seen, as frequently they will be, against the sky-line.

If the site is open to criticism on one point, it is that it possesses no running or natural sheet of water. There is, however, abundance of water below the ground, and in due course of time I hope that we shall be able to collect this and store it in a lake, to be made on the higher ground, from which a rivulet with cascades will carry the water down to the various ponds in the lower part of the lake.—T. H. Gillespie in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts.*

IN A SAND STORM.

EXPERIENCE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

BY DAVID KER.

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Sunrise on a glorious May morning in Central Asia. In the background, the ... brassy desert melting dreamily into the dim, blue, infinite sky; in the foreground, a wide waste of smooth water, beside which squat a group of dusky ... looking figures, and several huge, ... camels, couched on the warm, dry earth, with their long pipe-like necks outstretched in lazy enjoyment; ... a little beyond them, a steaming Russian tea-urn watched by three ... ragged vagabonds in grimy forage-caps and ragged cotton jackets.

This water (which is fringed with a ... growth of short, coarse wild grass, of a reddish tint) is the famous ... salt-water lake marked on our maps ... the Sea of Aral, and formed by the two great Tartar rivers, the Oxus and ... Jaxartes, now known as the Syr-Daria and Amu-Daria, or "Clean River" and "Dirty River"—a somewhat invidious distinction, for both alike are as dirty ... they can well be.

The three scarecrows round the tea-urn are myself and two young Russian officers who have come up to the lake from one side, just as I reached it from the other; while the hobgoblins in the rear represent our Tartar servants and the camel-drivers.

Men are apt to make friends pretty quickly in one of the wildest ways of life, amid a hostile population and constant peril; and in a trice I am on very friendly footing with the new comers, who greet me with that frank, ... cordial courtesy in which the Russian officer of the right sort is not surpassed by any man alive. They invite me to share their desert breakfast, to which I make a few additions from my own stock: and in less than five minutes we are all three ... chatting away like old acquaintances.

"Have you got enough food to carry you through to Fort No. 1? We have a ... more of this white bread of ours than we shall want, and it will be better eating for you than that gritty ... biscuit."

And the kind young fellows actually ... upon me a small white loaf, to my huge delight of my Tartar henchman, who regards such a thing as a ... first-class dainty, having gravely asked me only a day or two before "if one ... ate white bread to eat in heaven."

But the sun is mounting fast, and ... long it is time to be off once more. The water-skins are refilled from the ..., the camels are yoked again, the ... servants and drivers take their places ... the rude wagons. My young hosts ... leave of me with a cheery shout of "Prosperous journey!" and away ... they go to the west and I to the east. The kindly wish of the young Russians, however, does not seem very ... likely to be fulfilled, for by far the ... first part of my journey is still to come. I have, indeed, got safe across one ... desert; but a second, even more perilous, lies just before me, and what with ... sand-storms, not winds, pitfalls, wolves ... occasional robbers, I may certainly ... think myself lucky if I can reach my journey's end without some serious ... mishap.

But just at first all goes well. The camels, refreshed by their halt, stride ... along bravely; and though the "road" ... is mere caravan-track over the bare, ... rolling sands) is marked only by piled-up heaps of the bones of horses and ... camels, my gaunt, swarthy, keen-eyed driver—who is evidently well used to these ominous milestones—never pauses or hesitates for a moment.

So, hour after hour, the long, weary, ... monotonous day drags on. The same ... vast and utter loneliness; the same ... cloud of shifting dust-clouds, the same ... quivering film of intense heat along ... the horizon; the same blistering glare, ... the same bare, parched, gritty soil, ... cracked with countless dry, dusty clefts, ... whose thirsty lips gaping in vain for ... a drop. (It is a curious fact, by the ... way, that the three great deserts of ... Central Asia are called respectively ... Kara-Koom, meaning Black Sand; ... Kizil-Koom, or Red Sand; and Ak-Koom, or White Sand, and that the ... three do all three alike happen to be ... dull grey!)

Evening is just beginning to wane into night, and the sun is setting gloriously in a cloudless sky, when we see ... far away in front of us a long, low ... line breaking the dreary sameness of the grey, unending level. At the same moment I feel a faint breath of wind from the north-east—the first ... we have had for the air has been unintermittently still—which in place of being ... checked by its passage over so many ... miles of burning desert, is strangely ... and startlingly cold!

Looking up I notice that our three ... guides are sniffing the air uneasily, ... and manifestly quickening their pace, while the driver, with a very grave ... look on his gaunt, dark face is ... anxiously up at the sky to windward. Look as I may, I can see nothing in that quarter to account for ... their anxiety; but my Tartar, Murad ... Beg, knows these perilous wastes better than I do), explains all by uttering in a low, hissing whisper, a single word:—

"Kebbad!" (a sand-storm).

That one word is more than enough to tell the whole story.

But if I can see no sign of danger, ... the camel-driver evidently does; for ... the long whip (idle till now) is in his ... right hand, and he lays it on to the ... flagging camels (which are harnessed to ... the wagons three abreast) with all his ... might and main, encouraging them at ... the same time with a succession of ... piercing howls that would shame the ... fiercest war-whoop ever uttered by ... Red Indian.

But the poor camels needed neither ... urging nor shouting to urge them on. ... Their unerring instinct had already ... warned them of what was at hand; ... and their long shambling trot became ... a perfect rush, so impetuous that ... nothing could be seen of them amid ... the dust-clouds which they flung up, ... save a passing glimpse of huge, black, ... long limbs darting to and fro like the ... pistons of an engine.

Away, away, on our match against ... time with death—the red sunset turning ... the great plain around us into a ... sea of blood over which the light ... camels are leaping, bumping, and ... flying to and fro, like a boat in a ... stormy sea. Louder and wilder grow the yells of our driver, whose face looks scarcely human as he shakes the reins with one hand, and hangs forward to ply the whip with the other.

And now I suddenly perceive that the distance to windward is growing blurred and dim, as if seen through a wet window pane; and, recalling at once all that I have heard of such appearances in the desert, I begin to realise, at last, that we are indeed in a very ugly scrape.

But there was no time to think of it, for by this time our headlong rush (the speed of which, over such ground, was nothing short of marvellous) had brought us right to the foot of the low ridge that had been so far away when we first sighted it. Up it we scurried, helter-skelter, stones and gravel flying on every side, and the wagon jolting and jumping as if it would turn right over.

And now we were half-way up—and now we were close to the top—and now, with heaving flanks and quivering lips, the frantic beasts whirled us up right on to the crest of the ridge, where to my utter amazement, the driver brought them to a dead halt, just where we were exposed, with not a hand-breadth of shelter, to the full fury of the coming whirlwind!

Just at that instant the sun plunged below the horizon and all was dark.

Quick as thought the camels couch themselves flat on the earth, and the driver throws himself down behind them, pulling his long sheep skin mantle closely over his head.

My Tartar and I have barely time to muffle our faces in like manner and to fling ourselves down in the bottom of the wagon, when suddenly a leaden dimness swoops down over the whole sky, and there comes a rush and a roar, and we feel blinded, deafened, and strangled, all in the same moment.

Beneath the sweep of the charging whirlwind, our strong wagon rocks and reels like a wave-lashed wreck; and the whole air is filled with the howl of the storm and the shrill "pirr-pirr" of the flying sand against the tilt and sides of our shelter, very much like the piping of a million mosquitoes.

Half-stifled as we are, we seem to have lain there for many hours (though in fact, it is a good deal less than one) listening to that deep, unslackening roar that rages above us as if it would go on for ever. But at last the hideous uproar begins to die away—the trembling of the wagon grows less and less violent, the rush of the driving sand fainter and fainter—till at length we venture to draw aside our mufflings, and to peer cautiously forth.

A pale gleam of moonlight is just struggling through the hurrying clouds, and it lights up a strange and startling scene.

All around, as far as eye can reach, the smooth sand is billowed into ridges and hollows like the surging waves of a stormy ocean. Our wagon itself is half buried, and what little of it can be seen above the sand looks as if it had just been steeped in fresh lime. Our camels have vanished outright; and when our driver starts up all at once from the huge sand-drift that has entombed him, it is just as though he had actually risen from the grave.

In spite of all my wrappings, my face is gritty enough to strike a match on, and my Tartar's dusky visage looks like a freshly dug potato. The warm and genial air, too, has suddenly grown chilly; for this Siberian hurricane has brought with it cold memories of frozen seas, and leagues of snowy moorland, and half-seen icebergs drifting wearily beneath the Polar night, and this pale grey sand is one of the coldest surfaces in the world at night.

But all this is a trifle compared with the mortal peril that we have just escaped; for, on any spot save this—where the sweep of the storm-wind along this bare ridge-top has kept whirling away the sand ere it had time to accumulate—a few moments would have sufficed to bury us fathoms deep. The camels shamble to their feet again and shake themselves clear of the clinging sand; the stoical driver climbs to his seat again as if nothing had happened—and off we go once more.

Wrapping myself anew in my trusty shawl, I go quietly off to sleep again, in spite of the joint-cracking jolts of my primitive chariot. My philosophical Tartar promptly does the same; and when we awake once more, it is to find our wagon at a standstill in the tiny Kirghiz village that has grown up around Fort No. 1, and the setting moon glimmering faintly upon the wide, smooth, dark stream of the historical Syr-Daria.

THE DEPUTY'S BEARD.

SINGULAR RESULTS OF A BET

An amusing story is being told in Paris of the predicament of a member of the Chamber of Deputies. He possesssed a long and flowing beard, which had added so much authority to his appearance that no rival candidate had ever been found to stand against him in his constituency since he first gained the seat many years ago.

Recently the deputy was spending a merry evening with some men friends in Paris, when a difference of opinion arose between himself and another of the party on a question of fact. Both were equally positive that they were right. "Will you bet on it?" asked the deputy's opponent. "Anything you like," was the reply.

"Very well, then," came the answer. "I will wager my moustache against your beard that I am right.

The divergent views were tested, and the deputy was found to be wrong. In the cooler mood of the following morning he found himself obliged to go to a barber and sacrifice every single hair of his patriarchal beard.

Two days later he was due to speak in his constituency in preparation for the coming general elections in May.

The sensation caused among his constituents was most painful. At first they did not recognise the lean-faced, bare-cheeked speaker who stepped upon the platform.

The scandal has not yet subsided. The deputy's opponents say that he looks like a footman; the strongly Nationalist section of the constituency considers that to shave the face like an American shows a lack of patriotism. But most harm of all has been done in his respectable little provincial town which the deputy represents by rumour that he has sacrificed his flowing beard to please a woman.

A rival candidate has already appeared in the constituency, and is fast gaining ground.

TALK WITH NAPOLEON.

INCIDENT BEFORE BATTLE OF LEIPZIG.

SERVANT'S ANECDOTE.

The *Globe* recently, published an interesting extract from its issue of 100 years ago.

The following is the story which appeared under date January 23, 1814.

The *Globe* to-day publishes an extremely vivid story translated from a French source of the way in which a house was commandeered for Napoleon's use before the battle of Leipzig. The writer, whose name is given simply as Dubois, was a French servant who was left in charge of the "beautiful country house at R——," near Leipzig, while its owner was away. He describes first how he went out on October 14, 1813, to see Napoleon arrive.

I was one of those who hastened to obtain a sight of the extraordinary man, little suspecting that a still greater honour awaited me: that of sleeping under the same roof, nay even of being admitted to a personal interview of some length with him. When I returned home to R——I arrived nearly at the same moment as a French Marechal de Logis du Palais, to whom I was obliged to show every apartment in the house.

To my no small dismay, he announced that the Emperor would probably lodge there that night.

A SUDDEN SUMMONS.

Under the direction of the Marechal, everything was immediately thrown into bustle and activity. An immense fire was lit in the room reserved for the Emperor, and guards and officers and attendants began to crowd into the quarters assigned to them. Soon Napoleon himself appeared on horseback with a grey surtout over his shoulders.

His Majesty had scarcely reached his apartments when I was hastily called and sought for. You may conceive my surprise and alarm when I was told that the Emperor desired to speak with me immediately.

For one thing, I had not once thought for several days of putting on my Sunday clothes; but, to say nothing of this, my mind was still less prepared for an interview with a man the mere sight of whom was enough to bow me down to the very ground.

In this emergency courage alone could be of any service, and I rallied my spirits as well as the short notice would permit. I had done nothing amiss—at least that I knew of—and had performed my duty as maitre d'hotel to the best of my ability.

Accordingly, I mustered my whole stock of rhetorical flourishes best calculated to win the favour of a mighty Emperor. I was conducted through a crowd of aide-de-camps and officers of all ranks, who took but little notice of such an insignificant little being as myself. My conductor then opened the Emperor's door, and I entered with a heart throbbing violently.

THE INTERVIEW.

Dubois seems to have fallen upon Napoleon in one of his best moods. When he entered Napoleon was alone with an immense map spread on the table before him. The poor servant was not a little confused.

I was just about to begin the harangue which I had studied with such pains, to stammer out something or other about the high and unexpected felicity of being presented to the most powerful prince in the world, when he relieved me at once from my dilemma. He addressed me in French, speaking very quick, but distinctly to the following effect:

Napoleon: Are you the master of the house?

D: No, please your Majesty, only a servant.

N: Where is the owner?

D: He is in the city. He is advanced in years, and under the present circumstances has quitted his house, leaving me to take care of it.

N: What is your master?

D: He is a banker.

N: (laughing): Oho! then he is worth a plum (un millionaire), I suppose!

D: Begging your Majesty's pardon, indeed he is not.

N: (taking much snuff): So, so! what is his name.

I mentioned his name.

N: Is he married?

D: Yes, Sire!

N: What wages does he pay you?

I mentioned a sum that I thought fit. . . .

BONEY'S GOOD HUMOUR.

The conversation seems to have gone on in this insipid strain for some time. They proceeded to discuss banking and the rate of interest allowed, but did not touch on any topic of real interest. The account concludes:—

Bonaparte now motioned with his hand, and I retired with a low bow. During the whole conversation the Emperor was in very good humour, laughed frequently and took a great deal of snuff.

After the interview on coming out of the room I appeared a totally different and important person to all those who a quarter of an hour before had not deigned to take the slightest notice of me. Both officers and domestics now showed me the highest respect.

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TOMMY ATKINS "AT SEA."

LIFE ON A TROOPSHIP.

"RELIEVING GUARD."

A naval correspondent sends the following notes respecting life on board a troopship to the *Daily Telegraph* apropos the advertisements for army recruits.

The Soudan is his Majesty's hired Transport No. 5. Sometimes she may be No. 6 or No. 3 or No. 4, as the case may be for that year. It just depends on the rotation in which she and her four or five sister transports are taken up for service for the season. But her work is a little different from that of the other transports. When the sun has gone south of the line, and the heat of the Indian plains has abated, the Indian transports commence their stately voyages, to and fro, along the well-worn ocean highway to our great dependency in the East. But the Soudan is not one of these. For the last twelve or thirteen years, she has been the boundary-rider of the British Empire. The other day she returned quietly to Southampton after a voyage of about 28,000 miles, occupying between four and five months.

During that time an aggregate of nearly 5,000 British soldiers sojourned for periods, more or less brief, within her roomy hull. At no time did her floating population ever number fewer than 1,200 to 1,300 souls. The health of the Army is well looked after to-day; this last voyage of the Soudan alone exemplifies that. With the exception of the wife of her senior medical officer, who died from the effects of an illness contracted before her embarkation, the ship has not had a single case of serious illness or death to record throughout her long and arduous voyage. What an object-lesson in the Imperialism of the British Empire must a voyage of this kind in an Imperial "trooper" be to Thomas Atkins! It is something to think of this great yearly changing of the Empire's guard, and that with a regularity and an orderliness not to be surpassed by the familiar one that takes place daily in the Palace yard of St. James.

Many months before the ship starts is the programme of reliefs made out, the plans for "relieving the guard" at those far flung posts of the British Dominions beyond the Seas. Such-and-such a regiment will relieve such-and-such a regiment on such-and-such a date; which means that the Soudan must be at certain port on a certain day, almost at a certain hour, ready to disembark the relieving battalion, and all its baggage, impedimenta, etc., embark the "relieved" one and steam away for the next post before the day is done.

OUR FAR-FLUNG EMPIRE.

The list of the posts themselves is interesting. First those in the Mediterranean—Gibraltar and Malta; then through the sweltering Red Sea heat to Ceylon; and then through the narrow winding Straits of Malacca to picturesque Singapore. On goes the ship, up the typhoon-haunted China Seas to far Hong-Kong, and yet still farther on to the remote Pechili Gulf. There she turns and wends her way back again, touching at the same posts briefly, and leaving again amidst the resounding cheers of her homeward-bound soldiers; then to Karachi with a regiment for Quetta, and now from the dry coast of Sind to the lonely island of Mauritius does she steam through the placid waters of the Indian Ocean; then she steps across to Durban; the last change and relief is made at Cape Town, and at last the "trooper" has her head pointed for the homeland, having carried out, without ever being even so much as one minute late, her task of "relieving guard" on the bounds of Empire.

Not an inconsiderable portion of a troopship's passengers are the wives and families of the men. The women and children "on the strength" often number several hundreds. And in a trooper at sea for the first, and perhaps only, time in their lives are they called upon to perform drill in the same way as their husbands and fathers are. Every two or three days are collision and fire-alarm drills practised. Chaos, excitement, and general confusion reign on the first occasion, as a rule, but a little practice soon alters all this. When the signal sounds and the bugles echo the warning from deck to deck there is hurried but orderly and quiet movement everywhere. Officers and troops fall in promptly at their "parade" stations, the women and children gather together in their allotted quarters; the lifebelts are rapidly passed hand to hand from the lockers, and each person after putting his or her belt on, stands quietly waiting for the next order.

Celerity in carrying out this evolution can only be achieved after constant practice, and in the Soudan regiment after regiment strives to beat the record. The best time, i.e., from the moment of the sound of the first signal to that of "abandon ships," when every man, woman, and child is collected on the upper deck with a lifebelt on ready to leave the vessel, has been so far exactly 6 1/2 minutes by the Essex Regiment (1st Battalion), though the Gordon Highlanders (2nd Battalion) had for a long time held the field with a record of 7 minutes 40 seconds. Highly creditable are these performances when all the circumstances are taken into consideration—the confined space and the crowded decks, with 1,200 to 1,400 people strange to a sea life and the unsteady motion of a ship.

The one quality that distinguishes the British Tommy Atkins from his fellow in other nations is his amphibiousness. He very soon gets accustomed to the sea. When time permits at the various ports en route, and the whether is fine the ship's boats are lowered and the troops sent away for rowing exercise, or the battalion landed for what is called a "route march" so that as the men are moved along to their distant stations in the Imperial chain they see sights and look on scenes that many a home dwelling artisan or countryside labourer in his wildest dream could not conceive. The very best of plain, wholesome food, frozen fresh beef, bread baked fresh every day, spotlessly clean hospitals for both men and women, are all to be found on the Soudan. A sojourn on her for a few weeks gives Tommy Atkins a happy and pleasant time, and a view of a panorama of the British Empire that no cinema could ever possibly equal.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

SCHEME FOR A GREAT EXTENSION.

CHARACTER TRAINING.

General Baden-Powell, who, it is stated, is to visit India in November, is appealing for £250,000 as a permanent endowment fund for the Boy Scout movement, and one of the first subscribers has been King George.

On the subject of the proposed extension of the movement the *Morning Post* had an interesting article.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts Association, has, says the journal, been for some time contemplating a great extension of the movement.

It is not possible for the Association to draw upon the Lucas-Tooth Fund because the deed of gift provides for military training as a condition of obtaining its benefits.

The Boy Scouts have been in existence about six years. There is an overwhelming number of recruits waiting to join the movement, but unfortunately there is a lack of trained men to take charge of them. The scoutmasters, and their colleagues are about ten thousand strong, but Sir Robert Baden-Powell wants at least a hundred thousand, and the scheme which the endowment committee have in hand will include an effort not only to raise money but to interest men in the work of training the boys. Sir Robert himself says: "An important feature will be to educate the public more exactly as to what the Boy Scout training means. Our exhibition at Birmingham last summer was a wonderful eye-opener to many of our fellow-countrymen, and we want, if possible, again to bring it home to them at their own doors, so to speak, by local demonstrations of scout work on a given date say, at Whitsuntide, all over the country, and then to ask their help. But we don't want to beg for it—and still less to use the boys for such a purpose. We could get our fund with the greatest ease if we set our lads to raise a pound apiece, but that would be ruinous to their characters by putting into them the idea of begging. We want, rather, to make people realise that what they see of the training of these lads towards good citizenship is possible for every boy in the country if the organisation can only be sufficiently extended, and that it is in their power and on their shoulders to put the rising generation of Britons on a new footing, where comparatively very few need drift into the present mass of wasters, gaol birds, malcontents, and unfortunates of the slums of our industrial centres."

METHODS OF TRAINING.

The Headquarters Staff at 116, Victoria-street desire to put the method of training on a well understood basis among Commissioners and Scoutmasters. It is felt that a good deal of misconception of the movement exists on the part of the public simply because the results of the training vary according to the scoutmasters' interpretation of its aims. With sufficient means it will be possible to have a special body of trained instructors for scoutmasters. These instructors will not be inspectors. Their function will be merely to give information and advice where it is asked for. They will also train the thousands of men who would like to help the movement but do not care to do so because they do not know enough about it. Scoutmasters' training classes are to be instituted, and already a system of examination, which is proposed in the *Headquarters Gazette* has resulted in the authorities finding it needful to limit the number of candidates. A list of the subjects for examination during February, March, April, May, and June, throws a highly interesting light upon the work which the scoutmasters are expected to do and inferentially how the Boy Scouts, their pupils, and through them the State, benefit.

The first subject is character training and the details include Scout law, woodcraft, camping, chivalry, observation, scouting games, and seamanship. The second is self-improvement for making a career, and the details deal with handicraft, work for badges, thrift, citizenship, dangers of drink, gambling, and impurity. Next comes physical health and development, which includes physical exercises and reasons for each, health-giving habits, games, sanitation, and prevention of disease. A fourth is service for others, chivalry and self-sacrifice as the basis of religion, and in this the details are helpfulness, first aid in accidents, life-saving, fire brigade operations, missioners' work, and patriotism. It is this training which takes the place of drill, the great object of the movement being to develop character in the boys. Here again it is possible to quote Sir Robert Baden-Powell in explanation "Our aim is to get hold of the boys and to open up their minds, to bring out each lad's character (and no two are exactly alike), to make them into good men for God and their country, to encourage them to be energetic workers, and to be honourable, manly fellows with a brotherly feeling for one another. As our movement attracts all classes (the poorest get equal chances and consideration with the more fortunate), much of the present human wastage will be turned into valuable citizenhood. It is by the character of its citizens, not by the force of its arms, that a country rises superior to others. If we can get that character and sense of brotherhood instilled into all our boys at home and in the British Dominions Overseas we shall forge a stronger link than that which at present holds the whole Empire together. And as the movement gets a hold, as it is doing, in foreign countries as well as here, it will promote a common bond of sympathy which makes for peace between the nations."

OLD SCOUTS AND "WOLF CUBS."

An organisation to serve as a brotherhood of Old Scouts has been formed in the shape of the Scouts' Friendly Society, which will work in close touch with the Boy Scouts Association, and at the other end, a new organisation of "Wolf Cubs" or Young Scouts has been formed at the urgent request of schoolmasters and others throughout the Kingdom. A boy can become a Young Scout at the age of nine, and continue till he is twelve before entering the ordinary Boy Scouts, with whom his patrol will be associated. The Young Scout is to wear a uniform similar to the one with which we are all now familiar, but with a difference. He will wear a cap instead of the Scout hat and a jersey of dark green or blue instead of the Scout shirt. He is not to be allowed to carry a staff, and may not wear any of the Scout badges, decorations, shoulder knots, or garter tag. These are privileges he will gain when he is promoted to be a full Boy Scout. The obligation laid on him is thus expressed: "1. To do my duty to God and the King. 2. To do a good turn to somebody every day."

He will wear the badge of a Wolf Cub, and before he can get a star he must know the composition of the Union flag and the right way to fly it. That would puzzle a great many of his elders, but he must also tie and understand the special uses of the following knots: Reef, sheet bend, clove hitch, bowline, fishermen's, and sheepshank, and practise certain bodily exercises. Before he gets his second star he has to know among other things the semaphore or Morse signs for the alphabet follow a trail half a mile long in thirty minutes or, if in a town, describe satisfactorily the contents of one of four shop windows observed for one minute each, or play Kim's Game.

BISHOP AND SUFFRAGIST.

DR. INGRAM DISCOUNTS STORY OF SHRIEKS AND MOANS.

The Bishop of London (Dr. Ingram) in a letter to Mrs. Diplock describes a visit which he paid to Holloway Gaol to investigate the case of Miss Rachel Pease, a militant prisoner, in fulfilment of his promise to the Suffragette deputation that waited on him at Fulham Palace.

Mrs. Diplock, on behalf of the deputation, had handed to the bishop a statement by Miss Ansell, a released prisoner, in which she said that she heard shrieks and moans which were repeated twice a day, while she was in prison. The bishop in his letter says:—

"I went across to what I think was called the 'Remand Hospital.' I noticed that this building was about 300 yards from the 'Convicted Hospital,' in which Miss Ansell had been confined, and was separated from it by thick walls and a large courtyard.

"You will be relieved to hear that I found Miss Peace, who had, of course, no idea, that I was coming, lying on a comfortable bed, fully dressed, in a well-warmed cell, much larger than those I have been accustomed to see in the prisons I have visited. Her face was fully rounded and showed no signs of emaciation or distress, except that it was a little pale. She complained of indigestion and also some discomfort in her lower limbs. I asked her whether she had ever shrieked as described by Miss Ansell. She said that she may have uttered an exclamation once, but that she had never shrieked. I had she ever been put in a pedded cell?—Certainly not!

"I then asked to see the head doctor, whose appearance did not in any way bear out the description given by Miss Ansell, and he and I and the Governor and the matron talked the matter over. They all spoke very kindly of Miss Peace and gave her a good character for her behaviour in the prison."

The bishop states that he went to the Home Office where he saw the Home Secretary, and pleaded that in view of Miss Peace's promise to him to abide by the terms of a licence she might be released under the new Act (the "Cat and Mouse" Act). Though the Home Secretary could not release her on these terms he expressed his willingness to advise her absolute release if she would give a promise to refrain for the future from crime. Miss Peace had told the bishop that she could not conscientiously give an undertaking to refrain from militancy.

"She said nothing whatever to me about forcible feeding," concludes the bishop. "The fears which you express to me with regard to her condition are not borne out by the facts of the case."

HEREFORD SCHOOL STRIKE.

Eighty elementary schools in Herefordshire will be closed on Monday, (wrote the *Daily Mail* on January 31) unless some settlement of the teachers' strike is reached at the eleventh hour. This is the sequel to a dispute about salaries which has existed between the teachers and the Herefordshire Education Committee for three years. The dispute became acute on October 3 of last year, when teachers throughout the county handed in their resignations. Most of these resignations become effective to-day, and of 178 schools under the committee, eighty, as stated, will be without a teaching staff on Monday.

Other notices, which were handed in later than the end of October, have yet to become effective. Other schools will, therefore, be affected in the immediate future. Towns, as well as country districts, will suffer.

In some cases, teachers have been appointed to fill vacancies caused by the resignations, but, in more than one instance, the newly-appointed teacher, on discovering the local conditions, has declined to retain the post. The crux of the dispute is the demand of the teachers for a scale of salaries. This is based upon the fact that the salaries in Herefordshire are below the average of other counties.

Mr. A. W. Nichols, who is representing the National Union of Teachers at Hereford, said yesterday: "We guarantee to every teacher who has resigned full pay for five months, and we will sustain for three months uncertificated teachers, who are not members of the Union. The scale which we have submitted to the committee as a basis of negotiations is not one which makes very high demands."

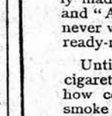
Sir James Rankin, chairman of the County Education Committee, said the committee would certainly not accept a scale of salaries which would bar them from descriminating between different teachers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

WATERY ECZEMA ON HEAD AND FOREHEAD

Head and Ears Were Right Raw. Red and Scabby Patches at First. Always Scratching and Rubbing. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

College Road, Framlingham, Suffolk, Eng. —"My boy's head and forehead, under his ears and on his shoulders, were affected with watery eczema. When he was about six weeks old he began to have it. The rash kept going out on his forehead to his ears. Then his head and ears were right raw. The eczema looked like red and scabby patches at first; when you touched them water oozed out of them in raw places. It did itch very much, he was always scratching and rubbing. I don't think it stopped him much from sleeping, more of day times. He was fretful at times. The eczema took all his hair off first but it has grown thick again since his head has been well.



"I tried ——— first but they did no good. Then I saw in the paper about Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. I used the complete treatment, both Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment every morning and they cured him. Cuticura Soap and Ointment gave my boy a beautiful skin." (Signed) Mrs. M. Woods, Jan. 11, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much for poor complexions, red, rough hands and dry, thin and falling hair, and cost so little that it is almost criminal not to use them. A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. Although sold throughout South Africa, a sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

APENTA

BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Ideal for daily use

Smoke

one—just one—cigarette freshly made from moist tobacco, and "A.G." paper, and you'll never want to try the ordinary ready-made brands again.

Until you make your own cigarettes you do not know how cool and how sweet a smoke can be.

Try to-day. But insist upon

"A.G." Cigarette Paper.

Sold everywhere.

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THE ONLY EYEGLASS THAT IS ALWAYS COMPLETE

Our optical department is in charge of a Member of the British Optical Association (By Exam.) London.

Only the best materials are used in the manufacture of frames and lenses. By making the frames and grinding the lenses on our premises, we are enabled to assure a perfect fit of frame as well as a lens necessary for the minutest degree of eyesight defect.

Our new price list will show that, compatible with the requirements of each individual case, our charges are moderate.

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Telephone No. 1827.

HAVE YOU GOT THAT "TIRED FEELING," "LACK OF ENERGY" AND "WEARINESS?"

Then surely it is the significance of poor appetite. The sure way to acquire a good appetite is to take the most healthful and up-building tonic,

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

the best tonic digestive medicine yet known. They gently soothe the tired nerves, make digestion easy, give strength and vigour to the system, and impart youthful beauty.

Price Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

VAIDYA SHASTRI

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

S. S. Jerseymoor, 2,408 tons, Capt. W. B. Barton, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, January 30, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Scalda, 3,437 tons, Capt. F. W. Johnson, will sail to-morrow for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Oolabaria, 3,436 tons, Captain W. R. Sparrow, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. Balminton, 2,438 tons, Captain J. Jones, sailed yesterday for Portsaid and Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain H. G. Evans, sailed yesterday for Aden, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Java Maru, 2,814 tons, Cap.D. Fuchigami sailed yesterday for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain J. E. French, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ada, 2,488 tons, Captain G. Mean, sailed yesterday, for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S. S. Shinedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Hopemount, 2,105 tons, Captain R. Gibbon, will sail on Monday for Westhartlepool with a general cargo.

S. S. Patiala, 1,929 tons, Captain Bamber, sailed yesterday for Portsaid, with a general cargo.

S. S. Liberia, 2,304 tons, Captain Schrader, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure ...Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Odin .....Comdr W Miller .....R N
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Todd .....R N
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton...Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 14.

Alfeld .....2479 Fisher.....Arab Strs
Arcadia .....3513 Barcham.....P & O Co
Aviemoor .....2382 Koefad ..... T J & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Peet .....T M & Co
Cy of Calcutta..4891 Elliott .....K N & Co
Cairngowan.....2560 Band...5-2...W & A G & Co
Egypt .....4207 Summers .....P & O Co
Firoze .....2029 Primrose .....T M & Co
Hossineo .....994 Fanning .....T M & Co
Himalaya .....3709 Evans .....P & O Co
Holtby .....2262 Anderson .....J M & Co
Itinda .....3397 McClelland.....
Jerseymoor ...6408 Barton ....
Khosrou .....2410 Hannah ...Jed...T M & Co
Kasara .....304 King .....M M & Co
Mekong .....337 Morton .....Yacht.....
Orissa .....3525 Redfern .....M M & Co
Pontporas.....2603 Polemis ..... W & A G Co
Penang Maru ...3274 Murazimi .....Kobe.....
N Y Kaihs
Picton .....3241 Jones .....
Palamcotta.....2207 Elton.....M M & Co
Sildra .....2097 Bryn .....Bombay Co
Sutherland.....2271 Longstaff .....
Taiyabi .....2000 Kaso .....A M Jivraj & Co
Ula .....3426 Oliver .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Dea of Kelly ....2375 Tindle .....J F & Co
B Tore ....1650 Hicks ...Hull...14-2...J F & Co
C&E Vesalia.....3511 Pattie ...Madras...17-2... W & A G & Co
F Scalda ..3433 Johnson ..Calcutta...M M & Co
G Ariel .....2209 Hyde ...Baltimore.....
J Finlay & Co
H Ventnoor....2214 Bowles.....Hull .....19-2...
D Nanji & Co
M Ariadne Irene .....2644 Tindall ...Dunkirk ...
N F ...D Nanjee & Co
N Trader.....2327 Williams .....Hull.....19-2...
A M Jeswanjee & Co
O Rahmani...1872 Cottrell .....Jedda.....17-2...
T M & Co
Q Saigon Maru .....3311 Yamaguchi ...26-2.....
O S Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Southville .....2235 Hedquist .....Port Said...
W & A G Co
2 Elysia .....3993 Coverley ..W & A G & Co
4 Ariosto ...4313 Booth...Hull...22-2 ..J F & Co
5 Manchester Civilian .....2927 Spencer...21-2...
T M & Co
6 Schneefels .....3837 Freedon...W & A G & Co
7 Clan Colquhoun...3760 Summers...Antwerp...
18-2...J F & Co
8 City of Bombay.....Karachi...21-2 ..K N & Co
9 Chapea .....3954 Ferguson...Antwerp...20-2...
M M & Co
12 & 13 Caledonia ..3430 Dowell .....London...
P & O Co
15 Semiramis....2553 Pavisich ...Trieste ...20-2...
A L S N & Co
16 Hopemount...2105 Gibson...Aberdeen 16-2
T M & Co

H W P D

Bahadari .....929 Hossen .....Bo S N Co
Nasrawati .....600 Faksera...Karachi.....Bo S N Co
Sabarmati .....524 Sumsoodin .....Mangalore...
Bo S N Co

M W D D

Abydos .....1909 Davies...Mauritius.....31-1...
B I S N Co

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Manora, arrived at Plymouth on the evening of February 12.

The Ellerman Line steamer Trafford Hall, outward bound sailed from Liverpool on the evening of the 11th instant.

TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	February.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sun	15	m 2	7	29	1
		2	52 a	27	9
Mon	16	m 2	45	27	11
		3	49 a	26	10
Tues	17	m 3	29	26	7
		5	1 a	25	11
Wed	18	m 4	24	25	3
		6	33 a	25	5
Thurs	19	m 5	39	24	1
		5	30	25	11

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	February.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sun	15	m 8	21	15	5
		8	29 a	18	3
Mon	16	m 9	5	15	11
		9	23 a	19	10
Tues	17	m 9	56	16	8
		10	34 a	21	4
* Wed	18	m 11	9	17	5
Thurs	19	m 0	46	22	1
		0	41 a	17	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Feb.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
15 (Sunday)	do 7h. 8m.	do 6h. 39m.
16 (Monday)	do 7h. 7m.	do 6h. 39m.
17 (Tuesday)	do 7h. 7m.	do 6h. 40m.
18 (Wednesday)	do 7h. 6m.	do 6h. 40m.
19 (Thursday)	do 7h. 6m.	do 6h. 4Sm.

Phases of the Moon.—Last Quarter, February 17th 2h. 53-0m. p.m.; New Moon, 25th, 5h. 32-1m. a.m.; Apogee, 28th, 2-7h. p.m.; First Quarter, March 5th, 10h, 33-0m. a.m.; Full Moon, 12th, 9h. 48-5m. a.m.; Perigee, 13th 2-8h. a.m.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt, Paria.
B. V. A. Camp closes, Colaba. Inspection by Inspector R. G. A. in India and G. O. C., Poona Division.
Bombay Gymkhana, Racquets Tournament commences.

TO-MORROW.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company's meeting, Esplanade Road, 3-30 p. m.
Meeting, re Native Dais, Noor Bang, Mazagon, 5-30 p.m.
Byculla Club, Annual Ball.

TUESDAY, February 17.

Bombay Hunt, White House.
University Convocation.
Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
National Y. W. C. A., Annual Meeting, Y. W. C. A. Hall, Wellington Lines, 11-30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 18.

Bombay Races.
Sir Alfred Hopkinson will address members of the Senate, Bombay University Hall, 5-45 p.m.
Parsi Writers' Association, Annual General Meeting, Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, 6 p.m.
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation, 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 19.

Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.
Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bank of India, Limited, Annual General Meeting, Oriental Buildings, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.—Draw for Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament at Bombay Gymkhana at 7-15 p. m.

25th February to 7th March—Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament on the Queen's Road Courts of the Bombay Gymkhana at 5-15 p. m. each day omitting Sunday, March 1, 1914.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lourenco Marquis and South Africa per s.s. Katanga, *via* Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow (Monday) instead of on the 14th inst. as previously notified.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of members and their friends will be held at the Society's Rooms, on Thursday next, Feb. 19, at 6-15 p.m. A paper: "Some field notes on a collecting trip for Termites (white ants) in Behar and Orissa," will be read by the Rev. J. Assmuth.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION ADDRESSES.—The second and the last lecture by Mr. K. Natarajan, B.A., editor of the *Indian Social Reformer*, on "Some features of the Census Statistics" in the series of University Extension Addresses arranged by the Social Service League will be delivered to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum.

JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—Lord Brassey and the Lady Mabelle Egerton visited the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, yesterday morning. They were received by the Principal and the Honorary Secretary and were conducted over the various departments of the Institute. The students were all at practical work. The visitors were deeply interested and were much pleased with what they saw. At the end of the visit, which occupied over three hours, Lord Brassey addressed a few words of advice and encouragement to the students.

DEAD BODIES FOUND IN A WELL.

WOMAN'S ACT IN DELIRIUM.

In connection with the discovery of the three dead bodies found in a well on the Dockyard-road at Mazagon, the Police have now obtained information regarding the persons.

It appears that the woman is the wife of a municipal sweeper named Somawalla, who has identified the bodies. The woman gave birth to a child some six months ago, and since then she has suffered from fever. She was often subject to delirium, in fits of which she used to run away from her house. On Monday last she had high fever. That day he and his other wife managed the household work. The next morning he went to his work and returned later, when he found that the woman and her two children were missing. He made inquiries and not getting information went to Kurla, where the deceased used to go when in delirium. He found no trace of her there, and returned to Bombay, when he heard that a woman and two children were found in a well and he identified the bodies.

It is thought that she must have thrown her children into the well and then jumped in herself.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard-time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab...		*
do. do. for Calcutta...		
o. do. for Madras...		

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Friday only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December, 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail ...	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express and Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd	6-55	21-45

CORRESPONDENCE.

CRUELTY TO BULLOCKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am very glad you have inserted letters regarding the cruelty to bullocks and other animals in the streets of Bombay. The S.P.C.A. is, I have proved, very willing to do all in its power. May I give a case in point? On February 1, I reported by letter to the secretary a case of lashing sore bullocks quite unnecessarily and horribly. I at once received a reply that the case would be taken up, and asking for my attendance in court to give evidence if the boy was apprehended.

Now, this is almost an impossibility. I could not possibly spare time in the morning to go to court, and also my committee might object to my giving evidence. I informed the Secretary of this, saying also that I had again seen the cart in the same road with the same driver and he was again beating the bullocks with a *thick* rope, quite unnecessarily, as in any case they were unable to proceed, other vehicles being in front. The secretary wrote me on the 9th that he had put a man to watch the case, the driver was prosecuted and sentenced and the bullocks sent to hospital. I regret that he was fined; I felt like taking the law into my own hands and applying the lash to his back in the same way as he was inflicting it on the poor patient dumb bullocks.

Last week in Babula Tank road, a cart laden with huge iron girders was suddenly slowed down; the girders stretched far in front between the two bullocks' heads touching their horns at every movement. This sudden halt brought the girders with a crash on the near horn of one of the bullocks and smashed it absolutely flat, at right angles to his head, almost tearing it out. If the animals of India could cry out, it would be impossible to live in the land, as it is.

Now, cannot some influential animal-lover call a meeting, give it due prominence, and take immediate steps to strengthen the hands of the excellent workers of the S. P. C. A.?

I think such a meeting would be a revelation of the large number of people whose hearts are daily wrung with the sufferings of all our "little brothers," the bullocks especially.

ANOTHER ANIMAL LOVER.

THE OFFICIAL RACE-CARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can any of your readers tell me why it was not possible, to-day, to buy in the Fort a copy of the official race-card for the published price of eight annas. On all previous race-days I have bought cards on the Esplanade for eight annas; but yesterday I sent out for one, and the sepoy came back and said the boys selling the cards were asking ten annas each for them. I went out myself and had to give nine annas, and when I asked the boy why the price had gone up, he said they got no commission for selling the cards, and thus had to charge the extra anna. One would have thought that with so many "pirated" copies of the card on sale—"tips" included at four annas a time—the Turf Club in its own interest would see that the official card could be bought at the published price.

RACE-GOER.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

NURSING HOME IN BANDRA.

The lack of nursing facilities in Bandra has been felt for a long time, and some time agoa number of the residents met and considered the problem. Many difficulties stood in the way of a solution, but the Franciscan Sisters of Mount Mary's Convent, Bandra Hill, generously undertook to bring out from Europe a staff of six trained nurses belonging to their Order, provided the cost of their passage out, which is estimated at about Rs. 3,000, can be found. This staff of six nurses which, it is believed, will adequately provide for initial needs, will attend not only on Christian but also non-Christian patients, both male and female, and it is hoped that before long the staff will be supplemented by some nurses especially qualified to attend in labour cases. When the services of the nurses are not required in Bandra itself they would be given at any place out of Bandra. As they will undertake the nursing duties as an act of charity in the exercise of their religious calling, they desire no personal remuneration for their services, nor are any funds required for their support as they will be maintained by the Mount Mary's Convent, where they will reside. Having regard, however, to the philanthropic work which they propose to undertake as a labour of love, it is thought that all those who avail themselves of their services will feel disposed to help the Institution on Mount Mary to which the Nursing Sisters belong, either by way of a contribution or by the payment of fees, say, at the rate of one rupee per day and two rupees per night exclusive of conveyance charges.

The immediate consideration, was the provision of a sum of Rs. 3,000 for the passage out of the sisters and the appeal issued was promptly and generously responded to. Five of the nursing sisters have arrived, while the sixth will be here shortly.

Prince Aage of Denmark, who privately married the Countess Maria Calvi di Bergolo, on Jan. 17, at Turin, has returned to Italy with his wife. The Prince's father, Prince Waldemar, previously opposed the marriage, but has now consented to recognise it, but insists that a civil ceremony shall also be performed. This marriage has been delayed owing to the bride's birth certificate not being available. The bride was born in Buenes Ayres, where her father was Secretary to the Italian Legation. The birth certificate has been cabled for, and as soon as it reaches Turin the civil marriage will be performed by the Mayor. Afterwards the couple will go to Denmark.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Hon. Babu Mahendra Nath Roy and Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu are appointed Ordinary Fellows of the Calcutta University, elected by registered graduates.

Among the passengers who left for England by the mail steamer Salsette yesterday were the Hon. Mr. R. Nathan, Sir Ernest George, Sir Malcolm and Lady Morris, and Lt.-Col. F. W. Swinton, I. M. S.

Lieut. E. A. R. Gore-Browne, Dorsetshire Regiment, well known in the Bombay Presidency as a fine athlete, has been selected for service with the King's African Rifles, and posted to the 3rd Battalion at Nairobi.

In the course of his speech at an entertainment given him by Indians connected with the East Indian Railway, Sir Frederic Upcott said: "I am glad to tell you that I have heard quite lately from the Home Board that the India Office has stirred up the Government of India to recognise that the betterment of the Provident Fund is a matter that can no longer be delayed."

The first of a series of public meetings to consider ways and means for putting an end to the evils of dowry in marriage, as brought home to the minds of Bengalis by the recent self-scarifice of a fourteen-year-old Hindu girl, Nobalatee Devi, was held at Calcutta on Friday afternoon, Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter presiding. About a thousand Bengali youths attended. A number of students are now taking vows not to accept dowries.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., commanding, dated Camp Colaba, Feb. 13.

Orderly Officer for 14th, instant, Lieut. P. H. Retallock.

Next for duty, Lieut. F. W. Wilson.

Orderly Sergt for 14th, instant, Sergt. W. G. Niven.

Next for duty, Sergt T. Hatton.

7-0 a.m. Both Companies will fall in on Camp Parade Ground, and should the guns not be available will be exercised at Infantry drill.

5-25 p.m. Both Companies will fall in on Camp Parade Ground and march to Colaba North Battery for drill under Battery Commanders and Instructions in passing Ranges, etc. All Gun Captains, Gun Layers, Setters and D. R. F. Specialists should make a point of attending this parade.

E. E. COMPANY ALL NIGHT MANNING.

The E. E. Company will be on all night manning from 17th to 23rd February.

To enable Reliefs to be arranged the C. C. hopes that as many as possible will be present on Tuesday the 17th.

Major R. W. R. Pennington has been granted an extension of leave until 1st March, 1914.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding, dated February 16.

The Battalion will parade on Wednesday 18th instant at 8-30 p.m. as strong as possible to take part in the Defence Scheme Rehearsal. Fall in B. V. R. Headquarters at 8-30 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Helmets. Every man will bring a blanket with him. Detachments will leave their posts at 7 a. m. on Thursday morning.

Owing to the Defence Rehearsal on Wednesday night, Matches III and IV in the Corps Rifle Meeting will be fired on Saturday the 21st instant at 7-30 a.m. instead of Thursday the 19th instant.

CHARIVARIA.

Lord Howard de Walden is starting a movement with the admirable object of re-invigorating the drama in Wales by forming a travelling troupe of first-rate actors. It is rumoured that an option has already been obtained on a native comedian who is at present a member of the Cabinet.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer received last week a deputation of the Men of Kent in order to hear their views in support of the preservation of the customs of gavelkind; and many persons we believe, were surprised to hear that it is a custom and not a disease.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in a speech at Dundee last week, described Mr. Churchill as the worst Liberal First Lord of the Admiralty that had ever occupied the position. It is reported that the right honourable gentleman is having a large number of copies of this statement printed off as a testimonial.

The Duke of Atholl celebrated his jubilee as head of the house of Stewart-Murray last week. In these days to have remained a duke for so long as fifty years shows no little grit.

A little girl of our acquaintance has given the most vivid description of a cold that we have yet heard. "Well, Phyllis," we said, "how goes it to-day?" "Horrid," came the answer. "Have to make myself breathe."

"For the first time for forty years," the *Daily Mail* tells us, "a wild swan, supposed to have flown across the North Sea, has been shot in the marshes of the Isle of Sheppey." It does not say much for the marksmanship of the local sportsmen that this poor creature should have been shot at all those years without being hit.

We learn from the *Tailor and Cutter* that a garment of double fabric, with india-rubber balls inside to absorb the shock, has been designed for motorists by a Budapest tailor. But surely it is rather the pedestrian who needs this armour!

Mr. W. McDougall declared in a lecture at the Royal Institution last week that the cranial capacity of the savage was equal to that of the average Oxford undergraduate. Cambridge has suspected this for years.—*Punch*.

THE MINERS' HOME

Remarkable evidence has been given before the Special Commission which is hearing evidence as to Scotch Miners' Houses. In one case it was stated five families had been in one small house. One half of the houses in one district were condemned, as the drains ran under the floor. Other evidence showed that in most cases Scotch miners used their baths for storing coal, and that the Polish miners alone used the public bathe.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-DAY'S SERVICES.

Septuagesima Sunday.

[Sunday 15th February, 1914.]

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m. Holy Communion; 7-45 am Matins. 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral—Woodward in E flat. Hymns 34, 522, 314, 278; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Chants 11 and 13. Hymns 34, 193, 28; Collections for Bombay Diocesan Church Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogen, Chaplain. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a. m. Holy Communion; 11 a. m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for C.M.S. Up-country Missions. Marathi Service, 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion), (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a. m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for church expenses.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy, Rev. R. C. V. Hodge and Rev. J. B. Glass. Holy Communion, 7-30 a.m.; Holy Communion (Choral), 8-30 a.m.; Evensong and Sermon, 6-30 p.m.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon; Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will celebrate and preach; Collection for church expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo St., Fort.—9-30 a.m. Rev. R. M. Gray; 6-30 p.m. Rev. W. Thomson; Psalm 89 (Newington); Hymns 367, 201, 352.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Services for Young People, 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte, D.D.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., Masses; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a. m., 9 a.m., and 5-30 p.m. Week days, 6-45 a.m. and 7-15 a.m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m. Mass; 8 a.m. High Mass;

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar, Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Services:—Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a. m. Evening Service, 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m., Evening Service. 5-30 p.m.,

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a.m., Preacher, Rev. F. Hart; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. A. T. Wright. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. A. Y. Wright. Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. F. Hair. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Taylor Memorial Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. W. E. Bancroft, Sunday School 8-30 a. m., Morning Service 9-45 a. m., Evening Service 6-30 p. m. Young Men's Social Hour in Union Hall 8-45 p.m.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9 a. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell; Evening Service, 6-30 p. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p. m.

THE WEEK.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

A thing that is rarely understood in Indian cities is control of the streets, and in Bombay where the majority of the dwelling houses abut directly on to busy thoroughfares this is an important matter. Recently, the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* have contained many complaints of outraged amenities, and, possibly, it is cause for satisfaction that the public, outside the Press, have at last come to realise the futility of suffering without protest. Street noises, especially at night, appear to weigh most heavily on the public nerves. What a pity such matters seem never to find place in the discussions in the Municipal Chamber, where a great deal of time is occupied in talk every week. Is it possible that the greybeards of the city have become so accustomed to noisy environment that a little more or less does not matter?

Another subject that attracts growing attention is that of the treatment of the animals. It may be regarded as a sign of grace that public opinion begins to move at last, and as we are assured that Bombay does possess a branch of that useful Society, for the Prevention of Cruelty, it may be hoped that more activity will be displayed than hitherto. But ought it not to be pointed out that bullocks are not the only animals subjected to cruel treatment? Some of the ponies employed in our gharries, are so jaded and emaciated that it must require more than ordinary effort to draw their burdens. That is a matter for police enquiry since licensing is in the hands of the police, and it is a point well worth considering whether in future more interest should not be taken in gharry ponies after the licenses have been issued. Within recent memory gharry fares in the city were enhanced considerably, and owners cannot complain with reason that they are hardly used.

It was once suggested that licensed ponies are not always used, that statement being further explained by the allegation that at night when official vigilance is relaxed unprincipled owners send out any animals they choose, reserving the smarter ones for work during the day. This may be true or false, but the charge would seem worth looking into, and if the licensing officer once or twice a week put it to practical test he would be doing good work. Meanwhile, let it be hoped, that magistrates before whom cruelty cases are brought, will, when satisfied that charges are proved, intimate in no uncertain manner that British law is strong enough to protect even animals that are unable to protect themselves.

The correspondent in the *Bombay Gazette* who raised the question of the mail trouble at the Apollo Bunder performed a public service, for undoubtedly on Friday mornings the continual racket of the noisy lumbering bullock carts through the streets leading to the sea-front disturb residents very seriously. But it is understood that very soon the bullock cart is to give way to the motor lorry; but what should be pointed out is this. There will be noise even with the improved vehicle; the traffic should be removed altogether to the Ballard Pier or the Docks where there are no sleepers to disturb. Everything is in favour of the change; and it is difficult to see what there is against it, except that official minds, when their owners have gained the requisite experience, are adept in finding difficulties not always apparent to the mere man of commerce. The new Postmaster General has the reputation of being a go-ahead officer, and Mr. Roussac, the Inspector-General of the Railway Mail Service, who directly controls this business, is a reformer, and to these gentlemen the matter is commended for attention.

Apropos the storm signal that was hoisted in Bombay on Friday, it would be interesting to know whether the Trustees of the Port have yet decided to substitute steamers for the miserable schooners now doing duty as pilot vessels. The monsoon will soon be upon us again, and for some months the men employed to bring ships into the harbour will live under the most dreary and comfortless conditions, to say nothing of the fact that they will continually run risks no men should be asked to encounter except in case of urgent necessity. People who have lived for long in Bombay will need no reminder that we already have had a crop of disasters at the pilot station. Another aspect of this question concerns the ships that come to the port. It is a fact, or so it is understood, that during rough weather the substitution of steam for sailing vessels would facilitate the supply of pilots, sometimes an important matter when tides have to be caught for entry into dock. It is a big question, but that is no reason why it should not be taken in hand. The Trustees are a wealthy body, and even granting that port developments have to be watched carefully, and money provided for them, there is this to be remembered that the pilot service, and its efficiency and well-being, are important factors in our prosperity and should therefore be cared for.

What is being done in the matter of erecting an infectious diseases hospital for Europeans in Bombay? Nothing. One of the few marks of interest Lord Sydenham displayed in non-Indian affairs was the instruction issued to the Bombay Municipal Corporation that such an institution should be provided. The circumstances leading to this are still remembered, as will be the discussion that took place at meetings of the Corporation. If memory serves aright, the question then was one of finance; but with an estimated surplus in funds of Rs. 38 lakhs that difficulty surely no longer exists. The present lack of accommodation is of course a scandal in this great city, and it will be little short of murder by neglect if it again happens that the lives of Europeans, striken by cholera, are lost because they have to be driven from pillar to post to find shelter and hospital treatment.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,
M. D. & S. R. U. of P.
(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,
MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

PATCA SHOP
Owners to No. 4
Hajee Abdoolla Hajee Mahomed Brothers
Tailors & Outfitters, Sola Hats, Haberdashery, Fancy Jewellery & General Merchants,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Opposite Crawford Market,
Oomrigar Building,
BOMBAY.

The One Great Remedy for Sciatica

Why suffer? Why endure the tortures, the agonies, the sharp, thrusting, stabbing, shooting pains of Sciatica?

Why not apply the Magic Balm that will banish the pain and give you quick relief from suffering?

Little's Oriental Balm is the best and truest friend of Sciatica sufferers.

Countless thousands have tried it, some trustingly, confidently, some skeptically. But when the relief came, when the pains vanished THEN all alike exclaimed, as YOU will do "This is the one great remedy for Sciatica."

Get a bottle NOW. Pour a little in your hand. Rub it in where the pain is. Note the results.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of over work and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ru

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Consols 2½ per cent ... 77 1-4+5-16
Exchange on London at Paris F cs ... 25·18+1-2
Rentes 3 per cent. ... 87 1-4 unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London.. 20·44+1-2
Bar Silver Spot ... 26 1-2—1-8
Do. 2 months hence.. 26 3-8—1-16
Closing Tone of silve ... Fall caused by at once of buying orders.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 64 1-2 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d'st..
(Bank buying Rate) ... 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan) ... 92+1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 1 7-8 unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ... ... 1 7-8 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 2 7-8 unchgd.
Do, Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... 3 1-8 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz) ... 77·9 1-8
Interest day to day loans... 7-8 unchgd.
Do. 7 day market loans. 1 1-8 unchgd.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 29th ultimo.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... £ 90,000
Gold Bar to Bombay ... £ 110,000
Gold Coin to Bombay ... £ 140,000

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports...	34,000
„ Receipts at U. S. last year ...	18,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ...	11,000
„ Exports to Continent ...	6,000

NEW YORK.—

Futures—month of March ...12·26+11
Futures—month of May ...11·96+10

Advanced on favorable cables and bullish week end figures.

Spot Cotton ...12·85+10

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton ... 13+1-16
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.
Futures—Month of March.. 12·55+5
Futures—Month of May ... 12·61+4

COFFEE.—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... ... 9 1-2 unchgd.
Demand Bills ... ... 4·85 3-8—1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ... 57 3-8—1-8

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	205,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain...	61,000
Do. do. to France Continent ...	77,000
Do. do. to Japan ...	2,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	1,114,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports..	829,000

(Delayed in transmission).

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 5,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. ... 500 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 30,000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Quiet steady
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures—Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market.—Rather firmer
China cloth demand fairly active India slow demand little doing.

Mid-Americans ...7·04
Egyptian F. G. F. ...9·30

New York 11 a.m.	Mar.	12·22
	May	11·91
New York Official noon call	Mar.	12·22
	May	11·93
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	12·51
	May	12·55

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-March ...	6·65+2
March-April ...	6·67+1
April-May ...	6·64+2
May-June ...	6·64+2
June-July ...	6·60+1
July-August ...	6·6+1
August-September..	6·48+2
September-Oct ...	6·32+1
October-Nov ...	6·24+1
November-Dec. ...	6·20+1

Tone "Drawings" and "Shirtings"—Quiet—Firm.
Tone "Cloths"—Firmer and more business doing

Weft American 54's ... 11 1-4
Weft Egyptian 80's ... 17 1-2
Tone "Yarn" ... Steady.
Weft Egyptian 32's ... 12
Twist 32's W T C ... 9 3-4
Twist 32's B ... 10 1-4
Twist 35's W T C ... 10
Twist 35's B ... 10 1-2
Twist 42's ... 11 1-8
Twist American 60's ... 15 1-2
Twist Egyptian 60's ... 16 1-2
Twist 80's ... 20 1-2
Grey shirtings 39 in by 37 1-2 ...
38 yds 16·lb 12-3 lbs Red Heading 7 5
„ „ 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13—8lbs ... 8
White Nainsooks 23 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range ... 2 9
„ Mails 23 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends... 2 0 1-2
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Lieopmans No. 1500 ... .
Cloth Finish 35 in. G. 20 in C.I.F... 12 9
40's Bannermill Twist ... 11
Geo Mayall's Yarns ... 11
F. G. F. Tinnivelly C. I. F. L'pool ... ...
Buyers or Sellers ...Nominal.
Months ...March-April
—Nothing doing—No sellers

Water Twist American	30s.	...	10 1-2
„ „ „	40s.	...	11 1-2
Mule „	40s.	...	11
„ „	50s.	...	12 1-2
„ „	60s.	...	14 5-8
„ Egyptian	40s.	...	15 1-2
„ „	50s.	...	17
„ „	60s.	...	18

LONDON, Feb. 13.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ... d 4 7-8
F. G. Bengal M. G. ... d 5
Fine Bengal M. G. ... d 5 1-8
Good Broweagger ... d 5 1-2
F. G. Bhowanagger ... d 5 5-8
Fine Bhowanagger ... d 5 3-4
Fine M. G. Bhowanagger ... d 5 3-4
Good Oomras M. G. ... d 5 9-16
F. G. Oomras M. G. ... d 5 11-16
Fine Oomras M. G. ... d 5 13-16
Good M. G. Oomras ... d 5 9-16
Fine M. G. Oomras ... d 5 13-16
Good Broach ... d 6
F. G. Broach ... d 6 5-32
Fine Broach ... d 6 5-16
Stock of Cotton in London ... .
Good Khandeish ... d 5 7-16
F. G. Khandeish ... d 5 9-16

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.—

	Bales.
Total Actual Exports... ...	6,000
Do. Forwarded ...	113,000
Do. Imports ...	167,000
Do. Stocks ...	1,178,000
Stock of Cotton in London ...	5,800
Cocanada Fair Red C.I.F. London...	5
Cocanada Ginned do do ...	5 1-32d.
Western Good do do ...	5 1-4d

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F....37 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months ...May-June.
Do. Name of Ports ...London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc...Sellers.
Wheat F.-A.-Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F....No quotation.
Tone—Quiet.

RUBBER.—

Para Rubber ...3 1 1-2—1d.
Feb.-March—Sellers—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs ...No sellers.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs ... do.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... } 35 3-4 unchgd.
Victorian ... } Feb.-March.
New South Wales ... } Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 35 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ...52 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...March-April-May
Do. Name of Ports ...Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Sellers.
Brown 416 lbs ex-ship ...48 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Port— ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. ...Sellers.

LINSEED.—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship...48 1-4— 1-4
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports— ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Done.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ...47 3+3d
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Sellers.
Tone—Steady.
Linseed Argentine-La Plata...42 7-8+1-8
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...Antwerp.
Do. Buyers, Sellers, etc...Done.
Tone—Quiet.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed ...£5 16—1s.
Months ...Feb.-March.
Ports ...Hull.
Buyers etc. ...Buyers.
Tone—Quiet.

METALS.—

Standard Copper G. M. B...£65 7-8+1-2
Copper Braziers ...£81+1-4
Yellow Metal ...6 7-8 unchgd.
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C. I. F. Liverpool ... .
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ... ...4 11 3 unchgd
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 40-0
F. O. B. Liverpool ...11 5 0 unchgd
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C. I. F. India... ...5 3 9 unchgd
Tone—Quieter.

FREIGHT.—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—9s. 9d. unchgd. Value.

ARRIVALS.—

"Weissenfels."

SUGAR.—

German Granulated Sugar—
C & F India (Double bags)...12 9 3-4 unchgd Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments .. April-August.
Tone—Cash vegal little doing.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India 11 9 unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March.
Tone—Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. } 9 4 1-2 unchgd—Sellers. } 9 6 1-2—Sellers
Months of Shipments—February-May.
Tone—Market remains inanimate.
E A R & Similar Crystals C and F India ...13 4 1-2 unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March-July.
Tone—Very quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta ...11 4 1-2 unchgd.
Mauritius crystals C & F Bombay ...11 3 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Feb.—Value.
Tone—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 - 18 C and F Calcutta ... 11 3 unchgd. March—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 11 4 1-2 unchgd. March—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Calcutta ... 12 9 unchgd. March—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi ... 12 10 1-2 unchgd. March—Value.
Tone—Nothing whatever doing.

The following statement comprises the shipments of goods for the month of Jan. 1914:—

	To Calcutta.	To Rangoon
Cotton Piece Goods :—	Yds.	Yds.
Bleached and White ...	215,000	30,000
Unbleached Grey...	843,000	173,000
Dyed and Coloured ...	350,000	10,000
Printed...	600,000	350,000
Twist and Yarns :—	Lbs.	Lbs.
Dyed at Beache ...	45,000	210,000
Unbleached an Grey	140,000	10,000
Total shipments of Salt	..... Tons	

	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Karachi.
Cotton Piece Goods :—	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
Bleached and White	250,000	2,350,000	270,000
Unbleached and Grey ...	650,000	170,000	30,000
Dyed and Coloured ...	150,000	120,000	50,000
Printed	250,000	1770,000	10700,00
Twist & Yarns :—Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.
Dyed & Beached	20,000	30,000	10,000
Unbleached and Grey ...	50,000	90,000	50,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING. Feb. 14th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
114 Bars Silver	2,25,000	London	Mercantile Bank
237 Bars Silver	4,50,000	do	Chartered Bank
1 Parcel Sovns	11,805	Trieste	Eastern Bank
Gold Coins.	7,405	do	do
Rupees	130	do	do
784 Bars Silver	15,75,000	London	Hongkong Bank
2 Parcels Silver	55	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 12th Feb., 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	55	60,337
B. B. & C. I. Ry	27	31,116

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Nov. 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan. 6 p.c.
Bank of Mad. rate since 3rd Jan. 7 p.c.

EXCHANGE :—

The tone of the market is rather easier. Being mail day little fresh business has been done.

We quote—

T. T. on London Ready ...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail ...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. Forward ...1s. 4 3-16 May.
Do. France Ready ...171
Do. Marks Ready ...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...139 1-2
Shanghai 60 days' sight ...189 1-4
Japan 60 days' sight ...143

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 93 7-8 for Cash and the Settlement and has remained steady during the day with a small business doing.

We quote—

Cash ...Rs. 95 14 0
Settlement ...Rs. 95 14 0

BULLION :—

Ready bar silver in London 1-8 down at 26 1/2, while the forward rate was 1/16 down at 26 3/8 The local market opened at 67 3/8 exduty for the first settlement and has remained quiet but steady throughout the day, closing as under :

We quote—

English Bar Gold	...Rs.	23 15 3
Australian Gold	...Rs.	23 14 9
Sovereigns Gold	...Rs.	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...Rs.	67 9 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	67 6 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	67 0 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	...Rs.	76 15 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	76 12 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	76 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—

GRUNING AND Co :—"Week end statistics are better than expected. The feeling here is not bearish."

WELD AND Co.:—Liverpool: "Small but steady market. Advanced at the opening on some Continental buying and general buying on good reports from New Orleans, offerings being limited. Afterwards market declined on account of very little trading, but improved at the close on local short covering on large takings for the week by English spinners."

ZARIGA:—"We have no very decided opinion but are inclined to think favourably of prospects."

PELL BROTHERS:—"We are bullish."

CHARLES STEWART :—"Think prices are at the bottom for the present unless foreign markets show much more weakness."

There was an advance of 10 to 11 points in New York corresponding with the previous advance in New Orleans and New Orleans was 4 to 5 points higher.

Spot cotton was steadier in both markets. The local market opened rather easier, good Broach being Rs 282, but the rate soon advanced to Rs 283 1-2. At Colaba the price touched Rs 285 and then dropped back to Rs 283 1-2, but advanced again and closes at Rs 285-86. Fair Khangaon Akola is Rs 236. There has been a fair amount of general buying in the bazaar and Exporters are not sellers.

Ready cotton is steadier with a better demand.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	288	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	...	285·6	„
Fine „ Wardha Hinganghat	...	258	„
„ „ Nagpur	...	255	„
„ „ Yeotmal	...	249·8	„
„ „ Dhamangaon P.	...	242·5	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola	...	234	„
„ „ Amraoti	...	238	„
„ „ Khandeish	...	219	„
F. G. „ Khandeish	...	209	„
Fine „ Muthia	...	213	„
„ „ Beagal	...	209	„
F. G. Bengal	...	199	„

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone...	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	...	5,000
Total Imports...	...	27,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Month.		
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·63	
Mar.-Apr. ...	6·69	
Apr.-May ...	6·66	
May-June ...	6·66	
June-July ...	6·62	+2
July-Aug. ...	6·58	
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·48	
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·34	
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·26	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	7 11	0 B.T.
May	... Rs.	8 11	0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	... Rs.	8 14	6 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	7 11	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	... Rs.	9 0	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c....	Rs.	56 0	0
Black Kutni	... Rs.	44 8	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	10 0	0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	34 0	0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	48 0	0
Small	... Rs.	47 0	0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	7 14	0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Market is steady. We quote :—

White Pussi 85 p.c. ready.	Rs.	5 9	0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914 ...	Rs.	5 14	0 R.T.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	19,366 Bales.
Wheat	...	5,922 Cwts.
Linseed	...	3,517 „
Rapeseed	...	353 „
Gingellyseed	...	6,119 „
Poppyseed	...	Nil „
Groundnuts	...	5,459 „
Castorseed	...	2,854 „
Rice	...	7,360 „
Myrabollams	...	2,102 „
Cottonseed	...	24,253 „
Mowrasced	...	Nil „
Gram	...	5,290 „
Joowar	...	7,110 „
Maize	...	Nil „
Barley	...	62 „

BANK OF BENGAL

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th Feb. 1914, as compared with the statement of 27th Jan. 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Jan. 27. Rs. a. p.	Feb. 1[illegible] Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund.	19100000 0 0	19100000 0 0
Public Deposit at Head Office, &c...	26690659 7 6	28096384 9 0
Other Deposits, &c.....	180037855 8 10	179967224 4 0
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	885 49 14 2	1026776 13 6
Sundries	1452287 10 9	1507631 15 11
	248166152 9 3	249698017 10 11
Assets.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	19095865 0 0	19072515 0 0
Other authorized Investments	10319568 0 0	103 8383 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities ...	46191825 15 10	51060177 11 5
Accounts of Credit on do.	66501359 12 2	66640697 7 2
Bills discounted, &c	24831911 9 2	25080837 0 0
Balances with other Banks.	2082226 7 7	1604688 5 11
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock ...	2466562 7 4	2459157 6 7
Stamps	16775 1 5	16006 0 7
Sundries	518648 4 3	526726 11 7
	172024562 9 10	177429188 11 3
Cash, &c. at Head Office ...	76141589 15 5	72263828 15 8
Cash, &c., at Branches ...		
	248166152 9 3	249698017 10 11

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	1,98 972	Decrease.
Do. at Branches ..	16 04 697	Increase.
Other Deposits	7 631	Decrease.
Post Bills	1,41,427	Increase.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	25 645	Increase.
Loans...	48,68,252	Do.
Accounts of Credit	1 39 338	Do.
Mercantile Bills	8,48 926	Do.
Cash at Head Office	2,47,418	Do.
Cash at Branches	41,20,179	Decrease.

Percentage 34·31

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st Jan. 1914, in India and in England, amounted to £25,075,056 and was held in the following form :—

	£
Rupees in India equivalent to (at 2/4=Rs.15)	3,898,794
Gold in India	325,000
Gold set aside in the Bank of England	3,915 000
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	1,014,716
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds held on 30th Sept. 1913 (Market price on 30th Sept.)	15,320,856
British Securities since purchased (Cost price)	570,750
Total ...	25,075,056

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	14·c
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 „	280
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	18 „	180
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	55
Bank of Bengal ..	500	500	14 „	169
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	144
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 „	90
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	60
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	170
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld	100	20	6½	11
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p c	£59
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£4	4 „	£2
Mercantile Bank(a)	£5	£2·10	8 „	£2
Do. (b)	£5	£2·10	8 „	£2
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	£125	£1,25	£4	£30
National Bank of India	£5	£1¼	£½ „	£10

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	30	42
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	500
Bombay Cotton	...	...	...	...
Broul's Cawnpore	200	200	6 p c	95
Broach City	200	200	14	90
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	190
Godavery Valley	10	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	690
Hindustan P and M...	250	250	15	...
Hingoo es	100	100	6 p c	60
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	180
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	000	7	780
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	290
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	100
Mahuva	200	200	nil	80
Mercantile	125	125	nil	20
Mauraar Mfg	250	250	15	220
New East India	100	100	75	850
New Mofussil Co.....	4[illegible]	400	60	800
New Berar	500	500	40	500
New Prince of Wales	500	500	8	600xd
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	8	...
Surat City	200	200	20	250
Volkart U P Co Ld...	500	500	50	190x
Wadhwan G. and P...	150	15	12	105

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	9 p c	695
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	10	3 „	146
Sindh Lichs Ry L	100	10	3 „	141
T. ti-Valley Ry Co	500	500	7½ „	590
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	142
Guzerat Railway ...	100	...	4	112½
Central Province ...	...	...	...	120 xd

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	825
Alliance ...	1000	000	...	50
Berar Mfg ..	200	200	...	80
Bombay Cotton Mfg ..	500	500	40	105
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ..	250	250	15	680
Bombay United ..	50	250	25	492½
Century ..	100	100	3	210
Central India ...	500	500	70	1855
China ...	1000	1000	...	640
Chho Silk ..	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ..	700	700	30	1495
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	200
Connaught ..	300	300	..	175
Coorla ..	1000	1000	40	600
Crescent ..	100	100	20	115
Currimbuoy ..	250	250	12½	225
Crown ..	500	500	20	250
David ..	450	250	10	475
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	420
Empress ..	500	500	...	125
Edward Sassoon Mill ..	200	200	6	185
Fazulbhoy ..	250	250	15	445
Framji Petit ..	1000	1000	25	1400
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	315
Gold Mohur ..	500	500	pr. 20	440
Hindustan ..	1000	100	25	520
Howard and Bullough ..	500	500	15	375
Hyderabad ..	1000	1000	40	1320
Imperial Cotton ..	500	500	...	80
Indian Mfg ..	1000	1000	...	375
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	900
James Greaves ..	500	500	...	175
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	100
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	400
Jubilee Mills ..	1000	1000	...	2·0
Khandesh ..	1000	910	25	825
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1380
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	750
Laksmi Cotton ...	1.00	1000	pr. 10	1140
Madras United ...	1.00	1000	5	1016 d
Madhavji Dharamsay	500	500	65	1135
Maneckji Petit ..	000	1000	80	870
Monarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	2790
Mysore Spinning..	250	250	...	..
Mysore Spinning..	80	80	...	...
Moon ..	250	250	...	160
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	225
New City of Bombay ..	500	500	35	1,030
Phoenix ..	100	100	6	163½
Presidency ..	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ..	000	000	50	700
Sassoon Silk ..	500	500	pr. 35	250
Sholapur ..	1000	1000	125	1800
S Mahratta ..	250	250	15	61
Standard Mills ..	500	500	25	20
Sun ..	250	250	Nil	100
Swan... ..	250	250	10	270
Swadeshi ..	500	500	25	1165
Textile	500	500	40	1235
Vishnu Cotton do	500	50	Nil	395
Western India ..	500	500	Nil	640

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—7 bales wool, B Purshottamdas; 209 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales wool, N Khatiw; 14 bales wool, S Gambercchand.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—3,500 cwt crushed bones, J Livingstone and Co.

Cairngowan s—1,800 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co; 4,100 cwts crushed bones Hollingshurst and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 50 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—10 bales cowhides, P E Boyce and Sons; 12 cwts fishmaws, H Visram; 1 cwt Malabar canes, D S Postwalla; 3 pots ginger grass oil, 2 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 18 cwts Ganja, M Jaferbhoy; 25 bales cotton and woollen cuttings, M Sonjee, 1 bale woollen ca pets, King King and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—5 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.

FOR HULL.

Inder s—1,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.
Ariosto s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, M B Kaisha.

FOR BERGEN.

Ariosto s—70 bales hemp, D M Doorgaji and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Ariosto s—110 bales cotton, Walter Pavre and Co; 110 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

FOR WEST HARTLEPOOL.

Hopemount s—100 tons Manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Southville s—823 cwts tin dippings, Asiatic Petrolium Company.
Picton s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, M B Kaisha; 440 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.
Chupra s - 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ada s—1,000 cwts myrabolams, Pulee and Co.
Ariadne Iren s—55 bales cottonfly, 110 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co; 935 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, M B Kaisha; 3,084 cwts groundnuts, 4,000 cwts linseed, S Cowasjee and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand.
Holtby s—4,000 cwts linseed, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR ODDESA.

Semiramis s—151 cwts turmeric, P Jethabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—150 cwts gum olibanum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schnaefels s—150 cwts gum olibanum, Ali Brother.

FOR HAVRE.

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THE Bombay Gazette

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"VIYELLA,"

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BOMBAY RACES.

FAST TIMES REGISTERED YESTERDAY.

NEW RECORDS SET UP.

(By Our Racing Representative.)

If it had not been so uncomfortably hot and sticky yesterday afternoon at Mahalakshmi, the second day of the Bombay big meeting would have been a wholly enjoyable gathering, and even as it was, with the atmosphere very like the hot room of a Turkish bath, and little or no breeze to temper the heat, most people seemed to be enjoying themselves. They rushed about in the steamy heat as folks will do when trying to get on "good things" on a race-course; perspired, mopped their fevered brows, and went wet but happy to the totalisator to draw their winnings. That is to say, the majority of those present did, for in three of the races red-hot favourites rolled home, while in three others the winners, although not actual favourites, carried a lot of public money. And the racing man who can get three winners in one afternoon, and perchance a fourth at odds of four to one, leaves the course firmly convinced that all's well with the world!

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon attended the meeting in state, and their entry and exit gave a touch of the picturesque to the races which is too often lacking. About five minutes before the second race, the state carriage, in which Their Excellencies were seated, followed by a second carriage conveying Lord Brassey and Lady Mabelle Egerton escorted by the full strength of the Body Guard, entered by the gate between the two and three furlong posts, and proceeded up the course to the entrance to the members' stand, where they were received by the stewards of the Turf Club. As they passed the stands, Their Excellencies were loudly cheered—a token of their great popularity with the section of the community who go racing. They left after the fifth race, and their departure was also the signal for loud cheering.

Several Records Broken.

The afternoon's sport was remarkable for the very fast times put up in several of the big races. In the Malabar Hill Plate, a six-furlong race for horses, the record for this race was broken by Kempion, which did the distance in 1 min. 13 1-5 secs., a second faster than the previous best—done by Tangaroa, with Frank Wootton up, two years ago. At the moment, I cannot say whether Kempion's time yesterday was an Indian record or not, but I rather fancy it was. Then in the Bombay Derby, the mile and a half was done in 2 min. 51 secs. which is 2 2-5secs. better than the record for this race over the same distance—the race has been run over all distances from two miles to a mile and a quarter since it was first run in 1895.

Then there was the fine performance of the despised and rejected Soultline in the big race of the afternoon, the Grand Western Handicap. Soultline did the journey of a mile and a furlong in 1 min. 55 1-5 secs, thus chopping three-fifths secs. off the record for the race, which has stood since 1906 when Signorina did it in 1 min. 55 4-5 secs. And, finally, in the Importers' Handicap, Smirk did the very fast time, for a race of this character, of 1 min. 15 secs.

Brown's Day Out.

As the results show, it was undoubtedly Brown's day out. He rode four winners, and in two of the races, owing to several others being well fancied, his followers obtained dividends at the rate of four to one. Brown started off well by riding Abdul Malik, the unbeaten and apparently unbeatable, to victory in the Tom le Mesurier Plate. He kept well back until in the straight for home, and then simply spread-eagled his field, and won on his head, as the saying is, by four lengths. And how much he had in hand then, probably only Brown knows.

The Imperial Plate provided a puzzle for backers, as is shown by the fact that six horses out of twelve were backed. The winner turned up in Rashid Pasha, but I am of the opinion that the result would have been different had Sweden been put to it sooner. He was going two strides to every other horse's one at the finish. It was a light race, and a neck and two heads only separated the first four.

The Malabar Hill Plate was a funny race so far as betting went. As I anticipated in my notes yesterday, Kempion was sent out for this, and he and Primrose Morn were backed equally almost to a ticket. The result showed what a marvellous horse Kempion is. He allowed Primrose Morn to make the pace, and on coming into the straight went past him to win much more easily than the official verdict suggests. The public made no mistake in the Bombay Derby, going straight out for Sir Knight, which turned the tables on Young Hyderi.

Upset in the Big Race.

Then came the big race and here everyone was quite "off the map." On his Calcutta performances, Soultline simply could not be backed, and so the people went for Shining Way, Mayfowl and Refresher, the first named being a good favourite at the finish. And of the backed ones, Mayfowl was the only one to get near. Shining Way flattered her supporters early in the race, as did Wayward and Wild and Lumination, and then as they got near home Matchlock looked dangerous. But when Soultline was asked the question, it was all over. He went to the front and won by half a length from Mayfowl which had come up like a steam engine in the last two furlongs. Had they had another furlong to go, Mayfowl would undoubtedly have won, and he will capture a longer race before the end of the meeting. Shining Way cut up very badly, and she also wants a longer distance to give of her best.

One hardly knows what to say about the Melton Plate. Nainava was top weight with 9st. 7lbs. and scores of people would not back him, because in the New Plate last week he only won by a neck and was, to all appearances, all out to do so. Yesterday, he made gharry-horses of his field and won laughing—I swear the horse himself was laughing as he passed the post, at the way in which he had diddled the public. Arkangelo was made favourite for the Importers' Handicap, but could not get nearer than fourth, and Smirk won again.

There was an accident in the Melton Plate, Kaikhosroo, who was riding Fateh Khan, being thrown. He hurt his knee and was brought back on the ambulance, but fortunately the injury was not very serious.

Funny Totalisator Dividends.

Nearly three lakhs of rupees was invested on the totalisator and, as usual, there were one or two funny dividends returned. Abdul Malik, for instance, paid eight annas more for a place than for the win. Then, in the Malabar Hill Plate the two placed horses enabled their brave backers to have a cup of tea at the expense of the backers of the other two—each ticket showing a win of eight annas! The full amounts invested, win and place on each race, were as follows:—

		Win.		Place.
Race	1	Rs 14,080	Rs	19,370
	2	Rs 16,340	Rs	21,670
	3	Rs 20,540	Rs	13,230
	4	Rs 23,750	Rs	24,720
	5	Rs 23,250	Rs	21,760
	6	Rs 23,350	Rs	23,910
	7	Rs 25,950	Rs	16,700
Totals		Rs 1,47,210	Rs	1,41,360

Details of the racing are appended:—

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.—Rs. 4,000 to the Winner, Rs. 1,000 to the second, and Rs. 500 to the third. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. 14 hands to carry 8st. 7lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1911, of a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Winners since the above date of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,000 or over, 4lbs.; Rs. 6,000 or over, 7lbs.; Rs. 8,000 or over, 12lbs; in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Maidens, 4lbs. Distance—about 7 furlongs.

Mr. R R S.'s Abdul Malik, 9st 2lbs Brown 1
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Gafal, 7st 11lb Kaikhosroo 2
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Master Bill 8st 4lbs.....A Ferguson 3
Mr. Abdoola Faras' Malster, 8st 7lbs Purtoo Singh 4

Also ran:—Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's Young Majub, 9st 11b Ruiz; Mr. Ali bin Talib's Raspberry, 7st 12lbs Pratt; General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Ream, 6st 13lbs McGlone; Mr. Shaikh Esmail's Malayeb, 6st 6lbs Harrison.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee).

Won by four lengths, two lengths second and third, neck third and fourth.

Time.—1 m. 37 1-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 13 win, Rs. 13-8, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 23 places.

The race.—Master Bill led from Abdul Malik at the start, and then Abdul Malik dropped back, and Gafal, Ream and Raspberry came forward. At the five furlongs Malayeb went to the front, followed by Raspberry, Ream, Master Bill and Malster. At the three furlongs Raspberry was in front, with Malster in close attendance, but at the bend Abdul Malik came through his field like a flash and won looking round. Gafal was the only one of the others who appeared to be trying as they passed the stands.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Rs. 2,000 to the Winner, Rs. 500 to the second, and Rs. 250 to the third. A Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd and 3rd Division—Distance—About 1 1-4 Miles.

Mr. Nanji Syed Rashid's Rashid Pasha 7st 8lbs .. Purtoo Singh 1
Messrs. M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' Sweden, 9st 12lbs .. Ruiz 2
Mr. A. K. Datayel's Grey Ghost II 8st 0lb .. ... Kaikhosroo 3
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P Mathuradass' German Silver, 7st 12lbs A. Hoyt 4

Also ran:—General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Soomsam 9st 2lbs, Bowley; Mr. Esmail Gussoo's Ajmer 8st 11lbs, Brown; Mr A S Oomer's British King, 8st 5lbs, A Ferguson; Mr. J. R. Raja's Guinea Merchant 8st 11b, Pratt; Mr. N. Begmahomed's Mysore 8st 0lb, Etui; Mr. J. C. Smith's Last Chance 7st 8lbs, Bullock; Mr. K. B. Sorabji's Alwar 6st 7lbs, McGlone; Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's Makbul 6st 0lb, Harrison.

(Winner trained by Syed Rashid.)

Won by a neck, heads second and third and third and fourth.

Time.—2 m. 25 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 79 win, Rs. 18-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 21 places.

The race.—They got away well together, and Soomsam was the first to show in front, followed by Mysore and German Silver. At the mile, Makbul came up second, and shortly afterwards Alwar moved up to the leader, but quickly dropped back again, as did Makbul. Soomsam was still in front at the half mile with Rashid Pasha and German Silver next, but Soomsam was done with and Rashid Pasha went to the front, with German Silver and Sweden next. Sweden was galloping over his field at the finish, but his rider had left his run too late, and he could only get second. Grey Ghost II came with a strong run and might have won had he not gone very wide.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Rs. 9,000 to the Winner, Rs. 2,000 to the second, and Rs 1,000 to the third. For Horses. W. A. and C. Penalty—The Winner of the Calcutta Plate, 1913, the King Emperor's Cup, Calcutta, 1913, or the Bombay City Plate, 1914, 7lbs. (not accumulative). Allowance—Maidens, 7lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s Kempion 9st. 10lbs. Brown 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' Primrose Morn 9st. 3lbs. ... ... Ruiz 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' Polish 9st. 3lbs. A Hoyt 3
Mr. F. M. Garda's Chobham 9st. 3lbs Pratt 4

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee).

Won by a length, a length and a quarter second and third, three lengths third and fourth.

Time.—1 m. 13 1-5 secs.

Totolisator paid Rs. 16 win, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 10-8 places.

The race.—Primrose Morn was first away, followed by Kempion, Polish and Chobham in that order. The leader increased his lead to several lengths in the first two furlongs, but then Kempion started to came up, and had drawn level when they had covered half the distance. In the straight Kempion came away and won with a good deal in hand.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Rs. 7,500 to the Winner, Rs. 2,000 to the second, and Rs. 1,000 to the third. For Arabs. W. A. reduced 10lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1911, of a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over once 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener 12lbs. Winner since the above date of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over, 7lbs.; Rs.10,000 or over, 10lbs; in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Maidens, 4lbs. Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs. Distance—1 1-2 miles, (1 1-2 mile scale.)

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Sir Knight, 8st 3lbs ... ... A Ferguson 1
Major F B Prideaux's Young Hyderi, 6st 10lbs ... ... Kaikhosroo 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Black Malik, 8st. Zammil 3
Mr G. K.'s Valens, 8st 7lbs ...Purtoo Singh 4

Also ran:—Mr. R. R. S.'s Dhaman, 10st 11b, Brown; Messrs. M. Goculdass and P Mathuradass' Nakib, 9st 12lbs, Ruiz; General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Gold Fish II, 8st 11lbs. Bowley; Mr Ali bin Talib's Money Gold, 8st 11lbs, Pratt; Mr Ali bin Talib's Real Gold, 8st 11lbs, Duller; Messrs. M. Goculdass and P Mathuradass' Bhatty Chief, 7st 10lbs, A Hoyt; Mr Ali bin Talib's Good Gold, 6st 2lbs, Harrison.

(Winner trained by Succaram.)

Won by four lengths, three lengths second and third, two lengths third and fourth.

Time.—2 m. 51 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 29 win, Rs. 13-8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 36 places.

The race.—This event started out of sight, and when they came into view, Real Gold was leading, followed by Black Malik, Money Gold, Bhatty Chief and Young Hyderi. Goldfish was one of the rear division, but when they had passed the six-furlong post he came up to the leaders and when they entered the straight Sir Knight, Young Hyderi and Goldfish were in a line. Goldfish had, however, had enough of it and dropped back, Black Malik and Valens coming up, and the former easily got third place.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Rs. 20,000 to the Winner, Rs. 5,000 to the second, and Rs. 2,500 to the third. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—About 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr. M. Goculdass' Soultline 7st. 2lbs. Purtoo Singh 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s Mayfowl 9st. 10lbs., Brown 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' Matchlock 8st. 5lbs. ... ... Ruiz 3
H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's Hamara 7st. 3lbs. ... Harrison 4

Also ran:—Mr. J. R. Galstaun's Shining Way 9st. 9lbs. Hill; Mr. R. R. S.'s Criton 9st. Kaikhosroo; Mr. F. M. Garda's Lumination 8st. 11lbs. Pratt; Mr. Kelso's Hilarity 8st. 9lbs. W. Sampson; Mr. M. Goculdass' Pretty Good Sort 8st. 11lbs. Duller; Mr. A. S. Oomer's Valerius 7st. 13lbs. McGlone; Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Wayward and Wild 7st 10lbs. A. Ferguson; Mr. F. M. Garda's Meddling 7st. 7lbs. Bullock; Mr. M. Goculdass' Refresher 7st. 2lbs. A. Hoyt; General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Flying Fish 6st. Japheth. (Winner trained by Robinson.)

Won by a length and a half, half a length second and third, three quarter length third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 55 1-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 261-8 win, Rs. 57-8, Rs. 29 and Rs. 60 places.

The race.—At the start, Shining Way led from Lumination and Meddling, but Wayward and Wild came up and went out with a good lead, but was passed at the six furlongs by Meddling and Lumination, while close behind were Shining Way and Pretty Good Sort. At the five furlongs, Matchlock came up third, Lumination dropping back. Soultline drew up second at the half mile, and at the bend Wayward and Wild was done with. In the straight, Mayfowl challenged the leader, but could not catch him.

THE MELTON PLATE.—Rs. 4,000 to the Winner, Rs. 1,000 to the second, and Rs. 500 to the third. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have been imported into Bombay direct from the country of foaling on or after 1st July 1913—14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. (Landing allowance clause does not apply.) The Winner of the New Plate 1914 to carry a penalty of 7lbs. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr Khatab bin Amir's Nainava 9st. 7lbs .. .. Brown 1
Messrs. M Goculdas and P Mathuradass' Balkan Prince, 8st. 8lbs. A. Hoyt 2
Mr T D Moore's Chaser, 9st. Zammil 3 } Dead
Mr Ali bin Talib's Kaiser, 8st. 11lbs... ... Duller 3 } heat.

Also ran:—Mr Abdoola Mana's Engine, 9st Mujeed; Mr Abdoola Faras' Progress 9st. Mr J H Crawford; Mr. A Nanjee's Navigator, 9st. Purtoo Sing; Mr Ali bin Talib's Red Silk, 8st. 11lbs. Pratt; Mr A D Jehangir's Faleh Khan, 8st. 8lbs. Kaikhosroo; Nawab Najaf Alikhan's Fareed Beg, 8st. 8lbs. Fergusion; Mr N Jehangir's Saidan, 8st. 8lbs. Ruiz; Mr Esmail Jurgis' Ambassador, 8st. 5lbs. Bullock; Mr S. A. Wahed's Khailan, 8st. 5lbs Bowley; Mr Mujeed Abdool Rehman's Pepul, 8st. 2lbs Etui; Mr Gussy's Stable Boy, 7st. 13lbs. McGlone; Messrs Shaik Kassum and S A Aziz's Guldasta, 7st. 7lb. W Sampson.

(Winner trined by Faraj bin Samad.)

Won by four lengths, two and a half lengths between winner and dead heaters.

Time.—1 m. 23 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 57-8 win, Rs. 27, Rs. 63 and Rs. 29 (Chaser) and Rs. 33 (Kaiser) places.

The race:—Nainava and Engine went to the front early in the race, attended by Stable Boy and Kaiser. Kaiser had got a lead of a street by the time they came into the stright and he simply waltzed in, with Balkan Prince the only one really in pursuit.

THE IMPORTERS' HANDICAP.—Rs. 2,000 to the Winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 250 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Division. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S's Smirk 10st. 2lbs ... 1
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Satellite 9st. 11b 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Molly S. 7st. 3lbs..... 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' Arkangelo 9st. 4

Also Ran:—Mr. F. M. Garda's Meddling, 10st. 7lb.; Mr. Goculdass' Borgio, 8st.2lbs; Mr. Pitt's Impecunious, 7st. 9lbs; Mr. Kelso's Cherrywood, 7st. 8lbs; Mr. L. K. Kapadia's Lady Douglas, 7st. 5lbs.; General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Seigneurie, 7st. 2lbs; Mr. Kelso's Lord Robert, 6st. 6lb.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

Won by two lengths, three quarter length second and third, a head third and fourth.

Time.—1 m. 15 secs,

Totalisator paid Rs. 51-8 win, Rs. 23 and Rs. 90 places.

The race.—Impecunious got away with a good lead, and after they had gone half the journey he was attended by Molly S. and Seigneurie. Arkangelo was then lying handy, but when Smirk went out to win, Arkangelo could not follow him, and was placed fourth. The feature of the race was the running of Satellite, which from being apparently a beaten horse at the bend came up with a tremendous burst and finished second.

HORSES STRUCK OUT FOR WEDNESDAY.

The following horses have been struck out for the Third Day, Feb. 18.

The Flying Plate.

Monaleen II, Molly S., Hoppner, Dalmatia and Seigneurie.

The Mahaluxhmi Plate.

Macann, Vancouver, Mill, Solution, Beroll, Master Delaval and St. Alban.

The Mazagon Plate.

Mr. Padler, Seigneurie, Monaleen II, and Sly Kiss.

The Gaye Cup.

Best Chance, Sparrow Hawk, Sunspot, Sir Visto, Ata Allah, Ajmer, Kokab, Nafa, Hoosam-el-Mulook, Braganza and Young Salanic.

The Salsette Plate.

Yanasib, Haify, Noor-ul-Malik, Black Fish, Jesoor, Sir Malt, Bhatty Chief, Mysore, Khedavi Miser, Ajmer, Occident, Kokab and Thabashir.

The Town Plate.

Polish, Lookman, Real, Lord Roseberry, Solar Star, Ben Hur, Hurbia and Occident.

The Midget Plate.

Salisbury, Red Fish, Meonspot, Longboat, Bahrain Girl, Miss Nagashi, Bahlool, Jawan and Minerva.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

AN INCREASED ENTRY.

Yesterday was the last day for posting entries for the Western India Tennis Championships, and those which had been received at the Bombay Gymkhana, by 8 o'clock in the evening, showed some increase compared with last year. For the Singles there were 24 as against 19; for the Doubles, 17 compared with 16; and for the Mixed Doubles, which is a new event, 10.

A notable entry for the Singles, which will be welcomed, is that of Dr. A. H. Fyzee, who, it may be remembered, in 1912, the first year when the championships were made open, won the Doubles in partnership with Chinmulgand. He was unable to take part in last year's tournament as he was not in India. There are also two new entries from the Japanese Gymkhana, by Yamamasu and Nakashima. Other entries include R. D. England (holder), M. F. Nicholson, Naoroji, Engineer, and Chinmulgand. Two notable names, which are missing, are those of R. Kidd and J. Stuart Milne. The former is now becoming somewhat of a veteran and the latter is at Nagpur. They were in partnership last year, but on this occasion have entered neither for Singles nor Doubles.

In the Doubles, Fyzee and Chinmulgand will again play together and will be a formidable pair, while Naoroji and Engineer (the holders) have also entered. The two Japanese, who have been mentioned in regard to the Singles, will appear in partnership, while another new entry is that of two players from Sholapur, Karanji and Chawan. R. D. England intends to play, but has not yet nominated a partner, while M. F. Nicholson and Captain J. H. James will play together.

Amongst those who have entered for the Mixed Doubles are: Mrs. Reynolds and R. D. England, Mrs. Blunt and M. F. Nicholson, Mrs. Kidd and L. Bagshawe, Mrs. Cocke and H. G. Cocke, Lady Tata and Dr. Fyzee, and Mrs. R. Row and J. A. D. Naoroji.

POONA REGATTA.

[Associated Press.]

Poona, Feb. 14.

The finals of the annual regatta of the Royal Connaught Boat Club were rowed off this evening before a large gathering at Rosherville. Some close and exciting finishes were witnessed, the results in most cases upsetting previous opinion.

Station Eights.—3-4 mile. Final.

Cameron Highlanders: H. Dunsmure, Hussey, Macpherson, A. Fowler, R. Campbell, A. D. Macpherson, W. D. Nicholson, D. G. Davidson (stroke), R. L M Call (cox), beat Royal Artillery: F. Dickens, A. Robinson, A. F. Wingate, H. St. J. Maule, B. T. Reynolds, C. Payne, Jardine, E. V. Sarson (stroke) with R. E. Peebles (cox). Won by 3-4 length. Time.—4 mins. 6 2-5 secs.

Kalasis Race.—1-4 mile. R.C.—Boat Club beat Deccan College by four lengths. Time,—2 min. 8 secs.

Service Fours.—1-2 mile. Final. Indian Army: R. G. Bacon, E. A. W. Lake, Harvey, and Kelly (stroke), with R. C. Wilson (cox), beat Royal Engineers: A. M. Twiss, A. L. Paris, E. K. Squires, and E. C. Whiteley (stroke) with A. G. Glanday (cox). Won by 1 3-4 lengths. Time.—4 mins. 40 3-5 secs.

Mixed Canoe Race.—Miss Berg and Dunsmure beat Miss Van Goethen and Greenshields.

Junior Fours.—1-2 mile. Final. Royal Artillery: F.Dickens, A Robinson, E. V. Sarson, R. E. Peebles (stroke) with Mrs. Rendel (cox), beat 2nd Dorsets: C. F. Jerrard, W. L. Reid, E. S. Weldon, W. Clemson (stroke) with Mrs. Rosher (cox). Won by 1 1-4 length. Time:—3 mins. 11 secs.

Senior Sculls.—3-4 mile. Final. Wilson beat Deane. Won by 1-4 length. Time.—5 mins. 7 2-5 secs.

A NEW POLO TOURNAMENT.

[Associated Press.]

Calcutta, Feb. 14.

Lord Carmichael is giving a challenge cup for a handicap four-chukker polo tournament here, open to teams from Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam. Entries close on March 2 and play will begin on the 9th of that month.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SOME CLOSE FINISHES.

[Associated Press.]

Calcutta, Feb. 14.

The attendence was quite large for an extra meeting, but the weather was oppressive. Some close finishes were seen. The exchanges between backers and layers were fairly even. Details:—

MAYO PLATE:—6 furlongs.

Zemindar of Nazerganj's Fortunate 8st 5lbs ... ... Hardy 1
Mr Scott's Sea Lad 9st 12lbs Mr Evers 2
Mr Westmann's Go On 10st Solomon 3

Also ran:—Maud 7st 4lbs, Safety Pin 8st 11b.

Betting:—Evens Go On, 5 to 2 Fortunate, threes Sea Lad, tens the rest.

Totalisator paid Rs. 41 for the win, Rs. 19 and Rs. 25 for places.

The race:—Fortunate led from start to finish, winning by 1¼ lengths; a head between second and third. Time.—1 m. 16 1-4 secs.

SECOND AMATEUR HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE:—2 miles.

Mr Evers' Piccalilli 11st. 4lbs, Owner 1
Dr Taylor's Acona Lad 10st Mc Neilage 2
Messrs. Perkins and James' Frank 10st 13lbs ... ... Mr. Roddick 3

Also ran:—Coral Sea 10st 3lbs, Paddy 9st 9lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Piccalili, fours Acona Lad, eights the rest.

Totalizator paid Rs. 14 for the win, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 for places.

The race:—Acona Lad and Frank led in company up to the five furlong post, with Piccalilli next. From here Piccalilli began to gain on the leaders and a good race between Acona Lad and Piccalilli ended in a win for the latter by a neck, 12 lengths between second and third, Time.—4 m. 5 3-5 secs.

THIRD SELLING HANDICAP:—5 furlongs.

Mr. Evers' Mary Jane 9st. 11lb. Owner 1
Mr. Walker's Metal Maid 8st. 6lbs. J Southall 2
Messrs Dass and Norton's Rosa Chamberlain 9st. 12lbs...Williamson 3

Also ran:—Nareb 8st. 5lbs, Convent Girl 8st. 2lbs, Sandbeck 7st. 10lbs, Vesper 7st. 7lbs, Lady Leonard 7st. 4lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 Convent Girl, twos Mary Jane, fours Rosa Chamberlain, longer prices the rest.

Totalisator paid Rs. 28 for the win, Rs. 14, Rs. 39 and Rs. 17 for places.

The race:—Convent Girl and Rosa Chamberlain led in company up to the Zeerut opening, where Mary Jane overhauled them, and, leading the remainder of the way, won comfortably by a length; 1 3-4 lengths between second and third. Time.—1 m. 3 secs.

AMATEUR PONY HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Butler's Designful 10-5, Mr. Evers 1
Dr. Taylor's Encore 9-0 Mc. Neilage 2
Major Winter's Post Entry 8-7, Owner 3

Also ran.—Cartridge 9-8, Roseleaf 10-2, Mary 9-6.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Designful, fours Encore, fives Roseleaf, tens the rest.

Totalisator paid Rs. 15 for the win; Rs. 11, Rs. 13 and Rs. 14 for places.

The race.—Mary took up the lead, with Designful at her heels. After going three furlongs, Designful went to the front, and won easily by 3 1-2 lengths; 4 1-4 lengths between second and third Time.—1 m. 22 1-4 secs.

SERPENTINE PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Dr. Bassler's King Avondale 6st 9lbs ... ... Melsom 1
Mr. Heather's Hospodar 6st 6lbs Hardy 2
Mr. Captain's Sugar Loaf 8st 10lb McNeilage 3

Also ran:—Stable Boy 9st 10lbs; Foudrette 8st 11b; Warwick 8st 2lbs; Shell 7st 13lbs; Spook 6st 10lbs; Dumb Mari; 7st 4lbs.

Betting.:—6 to 4 on Hospodar, 5 to 2 Sugar Loaf, 5 to 1 King Avondale, twenties and more the rest.

Totalisator paid Rs, 75 for the win, Rs. 12, and Rs. 11 for places.

The race:—King Avondale led all the way, and, despite a hot challenge from Hospodar, won by 1 1-2 lengths, 1 length between second and third. Time. 1 m. 27 1-2 secs.

ESPLANADE PLATE.—1 mile.

Mr. Lauder's Sidewalk, 9st. Andrews 1
Messrs Pugh and Patterson's Sita 9st 5 lbs ... ... Hardy 2
Mr. Louvet's Rebuilt, 8st ... ... Solomon 3 } Dead heat.
Mr. Forage's Aqueduct 7st 9lbs ... Ames 3 }

Also ran.—Katharos, 7st 12lbs; Affluence, 8st 8lbs; I. E., 8st 2lbs; Little Fergus, 8st; Little Scot, 7st 12lbs; Wise Hawk, 8st; Up Guards, 7st 2lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Aqueduct and Sita; 4 to 1 Sidewalk; 5 to 1 Rebuilt 7 to 1 Katharos; longer prices the rest.

The Totalisator paid Rs 76 for a win; Rs. 14, Rs. 12-12, and Rs. 11 for places.

The race.—Sita and Aqueduct led from Sidewalk, who challenged from the distance. After a most sensational race, the two horses running locked for a hundred yards, Sidewalk won by a head; two lengths between second and third.

Time.—1min. 42 3-4secs.

VALENTINE PLATE.—1 1-4 miles.

Mr Heather's Chastellux, 9st Hardy 1 } Dead
Mr Evers' Midsand, 8st 3lbs Owner 1 } Heat
Mr Dass' The Witch 7st 2lbs, Andrews 3

Also ran.—Proprietor, 7st 8lbs; Vavasor, 10st 12lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Midsand; 5 to 2 against Chastellux; longer prices the rest.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 21 and Rs. 8 for wins and Rs. 13 and Rs. 11 for places.

The race:—The Witch led out at a hot pace with Proprietor a few lengths behind, Vavasor next, then Chastellux, and Midsand last. Near the six furlong post Chastellux was second and Midsand had also improved her position and came third. The two made a great race three furlongs from home, and made a dead heat and the next horse was 8 lengths behind.

Time.—2 mins, 7 3-4 secs.

FOOTBALL IN MADRAS.

Associated Pass.

Madras, Feb. 14.

The 2nd Bn. Norfolk Regiment and the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment met this afternoon in the final of the Madras Football Tournament on the island. There was a record attendance and a splended game resulted in a draw, neither side scoring. The re-play will be on Monday.

YACHTING IN BOMBAY.

LIGHT BREEZE SPOILS RACING.

A light and flukey breeze somewhat spoiled sport on Saturday, but all classes, with the exception of "A," managed to finish their allotted courses. A strong ebb tide made the lack of wind particularly annoying, and the only really good event was seen in "C" class.

Ships' Boats.

The ships' boats were sent away first, and made a very poor start of it. When handicaps are reckoned in seconds, it seems a waste of precious time for six boats to take over five minutes to cross the line. Only four boats finished, the Montague gig winning a flukey race on time allowance.

Tom-tits.

A grand start with Lady Bird a little in advance and the rest close behind. The crack boats made a race of it amongst themselves and Lady Bird, Mavourneen and Curlew finished in the order named. On handicap, Lady Bird received first prize and the limit boat Anna second, with Curlew third and Mavourneen fourth.

"B" Class.

There were only three entries in this class, and a very bad start was made, with the exception of Lylie who crossed the line on gun-fire. Trixie got into stays and Valmai seeing her loafing about thought the starting gun had not been fired, and although over the line put about to ask questions to the committee vessel. In spite of her bad start Valmai overhauled Lylie before the first mark was reached and won hands down from the scratch boat by five minutes.

The Meters.

This was a one-sided duel between Maya and Corrie, the first named once more proving herself a light-weather craft by winning with the big margin of seven minutes.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Start at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boat.	Entered by	Time Al'ances	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
		M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Eileen IV.	Maj. Muter & Mr. J. F. Watson	Scr.	Did not finish.	
Turquoise	Messrs. Stokes & Preston	10 50	do.	
Melody	Messrs Talbot, Hawkins and Hurlbatt	...20 35	do.	
Mandie	Major Hordern & Mr. C. Beadel	...16 15	do.	

Course:—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—S. Karanja Starboard—Sunk Rock Starboard—N. Karanja Port—Committee Vessel. Length—13·08 miles. Wind—W. S. W. Strength—light. Time limit—6-30 p. m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Start at 3-20 p. m.

Name of Boat.	Entered by	Time Al'ance	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
		M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Trixie	Messrs. Bunbury, Grantham and Haig Brown	... 2 30	6 20 50	2 58 20
Lylie	Col. A Street	Scr.	5 57 43	2 37 43
Gita	Capt. Hordern	5 0	Did not start.	
Valmai	Mr. K. McIver.	1 40	5 54 13	2 32 33

Course:—Committee Vessel—S. Karanja Port—Tucker Beacon Starboard—N. Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel. Length—9·97 miles. Wind—W. S. W. Strength—light. 1st prize won by Valmai. Time limit—6-30 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Start at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boat.	Entered by	Time Al'ance	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
		M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Anna	Officers H. M. Mint...	10 37	5 43 44	2 23 7
Fickle One	T. Begbie..	5 40	6 4 39	2 43 59
Lady Bird	C. N. Rich..	2 7	5 34 52	2 22 45
Mavourneen	N. Taylor...	1 25	5 37 19	2 25 54
Bunty	McLaughlin and Durkin	... 4 15	5 49 51	2 35 36
Clutha	Capt Welch	0 42	Did not start.	
Blue Bird	Major and Mrs. Russell	5 40	5 41 48	2 26 8
Redbreast	W. H. Hughes	... Scr.	6 13 4	3 3 4
Curlew	B. H. Hewett	... 2 50	5 38 23	2 25 33
Cricket	T Gregson...	9 12	5 56 19	2 37 7
Jenny Wren	Officers R.A.	4 15	6 9 44	2 55 29

Course:—Committee Vessel—S. Karanja Port—N. Karanja Port—Committee Vessel. Length—8·45 miles. Wind—W. S. W. Strength—Light. 1st prize won by Lady Bird, 2nd prize won by Anna, 3rd prize won by Curlew—Mavourneen saves entrance. Time limit—6-30 p.m.

METRE CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Start at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boat	Entered by	Time Al'ance	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
		M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Maya	V. Janson...	0 52	5 58 21	2 27 29
Corrie	N. B. Macbeth	... Scr.	6 4 34	2 34 34
Cynthia	Officers R.E.	1 45	Did not start.	

Course:—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock Port—S. Karanja Port—Tucker Beacon Starboard—N. Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel. Length—10·51 miles. Wind—W. S. W. Strength—light. 1st prize won by Maya. Time limit—6-30 p.m.

It is with deep regret that yachtsmen learn of the tragic death of the owner of Mynona, who lay at her moorings with flag half-masted. He was a keen and straightforward sportsman, and his loss will be deeply regretted by all who knew him.

CAVALRY POLO AT DELHI.

TWO EXCITING GAMES.

Owing to rain all through the forenoon it seemed doubtful if there would be any games in the Indian Cavalry Polo Tournament played this afternoon, but the Polo Grounds received only slight showers, and they were not affected. Therefore the two games set down for the third round were played off in the presence of a large gathering. The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge attended.

Hodson's Horse v. 15th Lancers.

This was a very fine game despite the disparity in the scores. Hodson's Horse early got three goals. After that both teams played a hard level game, and Hodson's Horse eventually won by four goals to one.

19th Lancers v. 32nd Lancers.

This game was not so sensational as the previous one, yet it was very level, and near the close it looked as if there would have to be extra time played to decide the issue. However, in the last few minutes the 19th got three goals in quick succession, and won by five goals to two.

THE NORTHERN UNION.

STRONG POSITION OF LANCASHIRE CLUBS.

The strike of the members of the Warrington team was concluded in mail week, the players giving in and admitting that they had perhaps taken the wrong course to air their grievances.

Wigan still hold the first place in the League, and look like continuing to do so, for they are nearly a point ahead of Huddersfield and have two matches in hand. Lancashire teams are in a very strong position, and it looks as though there will be only one Yorkshire club in the semi-finals. Salford and Rochdale, two very consistent clubs occupy the third and fourth positions,

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*** Letters relating to editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, and communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 4-30 p.m.

The Paris Office of the *Bombay Gazette* is at 25, Boulevard des Italiens, where a file of the paper may be seen.

THE

Bombay Gazette

Sunday, 15th Feb., 1914.

THE TSAR AND HIS PEOPLE

Was the late Mr. Stead right after all ? A few years ago when he published in the *Review of Reviews* a notable character study of the Tsar of Russia, which was an eulogy of a sympathetic and humane sovereign, he was charged with idealism. Mr. Stead declared the Tsar to be moved by generous and enlightened impulses, but that his responsibilities were such that he dared not check the desires of his Ministers These were the despots, we were told : the Monarch was the man. That might have been true, but popular opinion outside Russia declined so to regard it. Now, however, it is possible that the latter may undergo a change, for the Rescript which Nicholas II has just issued to the new Minister of Finance indicates not only solicitude for the people, which is irreproachable, but entire frankness, of which a Russian Sovereign, hitherto, has not been thought capable. "Weakness, poverty and economic desolation" are what the Tsar found in his people during a recent tour, and if His Majesty can induce his Minister to reform the liquor laws and to give effect to his command to elevate the conditions of the masses, there may still be hope of rescuing from the mire the most debased peasantry in Europe. The Tsar has been reigning for nearly twenty years, and people who live under freer and more humane conditions than those which beset his subjects will wonder why he has been so long in realizing facts that have been known to the rest of the world for a long period. As far back as 1891, when famine ravaged large tracts of the country, the Tsar, then the Tsarewitch, was, at his own request, appointed President of the Committee of Succour ; and if that was anything more than a formal office it is difficult to believe that the young Prince was not made aware of the shocking conditions under which the rural population existed. It is possible, of course, that, after his accession to the Throne, there was raised by his Ministers between him and his people a veil of entire reticence ; but, again, it is almost incredible that, when the Duma began to exercise its right of free speech in 1907, and the people their right of "freedom of conscience, speech, assembly and association" the veil was not pierced, if only in part. For many years figures, illustrating the depths to which the people had fallen have been available; and one of the remarkable features of a remarkable century has been the fact that a European country distinguished for its wealth and its religiousness, should also be made conspicuous by the deep-rooted poverty and ignorance of its people. In 1911 it was estimated that the proportion of illiterates in Russia was 72 per cent. of the population over nine years old and of both sexes ; and, in the same year, that the proceeds from the sale of spirits, which is a State monopoly, amounted to the enormous sum of nearly 719 million roubles. In 1910 the amount expended on public instruction was a little more than one-tenth of that received from the sale of spirits. A more indifferent ruler than the Tsar might well be aghast at these terrible statistics, and be moved with grief for the people whose degradation and social backwardness have produced them. With the name of Russia Nihilism has long been associated, and among the 28 per cent. of literate subjects are many thousands who have adopted this terrible weapon in a campaign against the *regime* which is regarded as responsible for the desolation in which the masses are submerged. In these circumstances Nihilism can only be denounced as morally, socially, and economically wrong ; it can cause no amazement. But it would seem that enlightenment will now penetrate the darkness which has been intensified by centuries of brutal indifference, and Europe will welcome the sign that a new spirit has been born, even though it be out of due time.

POVERTY AND AUTHORSHIP.

Unreliable as a gauge of intrinsic merit, the money-standard is a fairly accurate measure of popularity, and a safe generality is expressed in the statement that what the public is willing to pay for is what the public wants. The ten millions sterling which in England are yearly spent on racing prove beyond question the high favour in which the national sport is held, and if eight millions are spent by theatre-goers and only three millions by concert-hall frequenters, it is unquestionably because the drama is a more popular form of entertainment than music. Let us hope, however, that this argument is not infallible ; were it so, we should be faced with the unwelcome conclusion that the English, as a race, hold literature in low esteem, for they show manifest unwillingness both to pay high prices for what they read and to provide with reasonable liberality for the old age or indigence of authors. There are, indeed, plenty of books published—forty volumes for every day in the year—but the cutting down of prices has reached a point beyond which it cannot surely go, and the higher-priced books are apt to become wall-flowers on the bookseller's shelves and to swell the catalogues of "publisher's remainders." Time was when half-a-guinea was considered a reasonable sum for a long novel : priced at six shillings and retailed at four-and-sixpence, the same type of book now appears on the market, and the slender royalty which such a cost makes possible is still further threatened by the ubiquitous lending-library, which charges but two-pence for the perusal of a book, and by the horde of reprints, which can be purchased for as low a sum as sevenpence, illustrated, and bound in cloth. Buying our books, novels and otherwise, as cheaply as we can, and borrowing from libraries the more expensive volumes, we need scarcely blame the majority of authors if they fail to "make a good thing" out of their works : authors are indeed notoriously lacking in this world's goods, and for the few who "make a hit," and a fortune, there are hundreds, well-known, and apparently successful, who can scarcely do more than keep their heads above water. Alfred Austin was perhaps not a great poet, but he had a vogue, and succeeded in making a name for himself. His will was proved at £1,600, a negligible sum for a man in his position. Dr. Forbes Winslow who was the author of many scientific and medical books, the value of which has never been questioned, died worth only £27, touching perhaps the lowest figure amongst writers whose work received full recognition in their lifetime. Swinburne also died comparatively poor, a not uncommon fate amongst poets and authors, for it is a significant fact that the widows and daughters of literary men predominate amongst the applicants for Civil List pensions, those pittances which are doled not in recognition of valuable services rendered to art, science, and letter. We can perhaps scarcely judge of a nation's powers of literary appreciation by the fact that most of its notable writers fail to make a fortune by the pen, or that literature is a low-priced commodity, but the insignificant sum which is set aside for the Civil List pensions, is a depressing commentary on the value which is attached to literature and the arts by those whose duty it is to be the mouthpiece of public opinion. The sum of £1,200 cannot go very far towards the object in view ; it seems a particularly meagre amount when one considers with what reckless liberality public money is at present being expended. Surely a little of this vicarious generosity might have been applied to the pitiful pensions which represent the gratitude, to its gifted citizens, of the richest country in the world ? It is said, with a good deal of truth, that nearly all appreciation of literary genius is posthumous : public taste cannot be controlled or urged into less tardy recognition, but we may at least ensure that practical and generous proof of approbation shall be shown to the descendants of those who have harvested from the fields of literature little more than the laurels by which their memories are graced.

Notes of the Day.

The death of M. Alphonse Bertillon removes a man who did much to develop the science of detection, if that important department of justice may so be described. As head of the Identification Department in the Paris Prefecture of Police Bertillon had facilities which few have ever enjoyed, and, fortunately, he made the most of them. His system of identification has long been employed in this country with altogether satisfactory results, and the Indian police who are now able to identify criminals almost at a moment's notice, have much to thank the famous anthropologist for. M. Bertillon had not reached his sixty-first year at the time of his death.

To judge from the detailed reports of the proceedings of the South African Commission which is sitting to enquire into the grievances of Indians, it would seem that the Natal planters are not so inhuman and wicked after all. Sir Liege Hulett, who employs between 3,000 and 4,000 Indians, strongly opposed the imposition of the £3 tax on women and children; so did Mr. Hawksworth on whose estate at Esperanza a serious affray took place. Mr. Campbell, a member of the Senate, and a large sugar planter, expressed the opinion that the tax ought to have been repealed some years ago. All the witnesses, it may be noted, admitted that the tax had not fulfilled its purpose.

We have been told so often that ours is an age of young men that it is difficult to realise the truth of Lord Claud Hamilton's dictum, delivered at a meeting of the Great Eastern Railway. In bewailing the dearth of young men in the railway world competent to be general managers, he said his company had been compelled to secure an American to fill the post of general manager on the Great Eastern. Presumably, in adopting such a step the directors realized that they were, to an extent, challenging public opinion and on that account would be careful ; but Lord Claud Hamilton's statement was, nevertheless, a remarkable one, and it will not be surprising to hear that it has been challenged very emphatically by English railway officials.

The name of Lord Chelmsford is not served in a kindly way by rumour. Scarcely had he returned from the shortened tenure of the Governorship of New Zealand, than his name was given out as that of Lord Sydenham's successor in Bombay. Now, we see from the mail papers that the *Times'* correspondent in Sydney recounted that the Unionist peer was "talked about as likely to be appointed Governor-General in succession to Lord Denman." The *Morning Post* correspondent in the same city says that the latter "considered the possibility of taking a few months' rest in England, but decided that to do so would be against the public interest, in view of the uncertain political situation and possible constitutional complications."

It is the opinion of engineering experts at Home that perfection in the production of motor-cars has practically been reached, and it is urged that builders should turn attention to commercial vehicles and to effecting economies in the processes of the production of pleasure cars by more advanced measures. The latter affords a wide possibility for making the use of the motor even more popular than it is, and it is noteworthy that last year British firms more than held their own against the lower-priced American cars, the works being greatly taxed to meet the demand for the more expensive makes.

Mr. Montagu secures higher emoluments in his new position as Financial Secretary to the Treasury, but with the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer both in the House of Commons, he will be less in the public eye than he has been hitherto. As Under Secretary of State for India, with his chief in the Upper House, Mr. Montagu was the official spokesman for India in the Commons, and while, perhaps, he has not been a leading light, he has been a shining one, and will be remembered as the maker of several effective speeches and the possessor of a comfortable and urbane manner, a very desirable qualification for one who has to face the peculiar methods of the gentlemen who regard themselves in particular as "Members for India."

The year 1913 was a notable one for the European Association, branches being established for the first time to the number of eleven and the membership increasing from 747 to 2,931. In the record of work accomplished during the twelve months, the association, in its annual report, publishes the letter it sent in December to the Government of Bengal on the subject of cruelty to bullocks, reference to which has been made in our columns by correspondents, during the last few days. The Council of the Association suggested to the Bengal Government the standardisation of carts, the re-adjustment of the present scale of weights (the load limit to be determined by the height of the bullock), the proper examination of animals for which a license is required to ensure fitness, identification marks for animals, and the appointment of special European police officers to see that the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act is carried out. In observing that the Calcutta Corporation is in a position financially to bring the necessary reforms into operation, seeing that the revenue from licensing fees is Rs. 1,12,000 as compared with departmental expenses of Rs 9,000, the Association makes an effective point.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

ENGLISH PRODUCTION OF MR. ZANGWILL'S "THE MELTING POT."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Jan. 30.

The Play Actors produced Mr. Israel Zangwill's racial drama at the Court Theatre on Monday afternoon. As already mentioned in these notes the play has had a great vogue in America—which is not perhaps inexplicable as its theme is one of praise for the freedom from race prejudices which obtains in the United States; in fact "The Melting Pot' is America—God's crucible in which racial hatred and warring creeds are being melted down. That the play has not appealed to London managers is probably due to the fact that it is too idealistic, and that Mr. Zangwill makes his characters, especially the hero, preach too much. At the same time it is a noteworthy production and in these days when there is so much that is evanescent and superficial in our drama it is well occasionally to have a taste of the strong meat of the thinker and the man of ideals.

An Emigrant Composer.

David Quixano is a young Jewish musical genius and dreamer of dreams. He and his few remaining relatives have emigrated to America from Russia and settled in New York. The soul of the youth has been seared by the awful memory of his parents, brothers, sisters and sundry relatives being massacred during a pogrom in Russia. He remembers vividly the face of the tyrant who carried out the massacre, and deep down there is a feeling of bitterness at such awful crimes committed in the name of Christianity. In New York David meets a beautiful girl who is trying to obliterate some terrible memory by Settlement work in the slum districts. Vera Revendal has fled from Russia, and no persuasion of her aristocratic parents can induce her to return. She is a Christian, but David finds this no barrier to friendship which soon warms into admiration and affection. He has written a symphony, but being friendless cannot get it produced. Vera's fiance, a wealthy young man undertakes to have the symphony produced and get all his well-to-do friends to come and hear it. Meanwhile Vera had felt herself drawn to the young Jewish composer, and as her attachment to the Yankee lover was not great she was not at any pains to hide her preference. As a result the young American withdrew his offer of help to David, and the symphony looked like being lost to the world.

Recognised the Tyrant.

However, Vera stood loyally by David : the symphony was produced and proved a great success. When Vera's people heard of her contemplated marriage her father rushed post haste to New York to stop it. At an interview David recognises in the father the tyrant who had murdered his parents, and for a moment the desire for revenge is strong upon him. He overcomes the desire, though he sees a bitter end to all his dreams of happiness with Vera. Then follows a keen battle between the two sides of his nature, the old racial belief in an eye for an eye, and his modern idealistic theories of toleration and brotherhood. Possibly a determining factor on the side of forgiveness is the thrilling scene where Baron Revendal, still nurturing his anti-Jewish prejudices with regard to his daughter's marriage, has the grace to acknowledge his past misdeeds by handing his revolver to David with the request that the composer shall shoot him. Of course, David does nothing of the sort: it would be contrary to his new doctrine of liberty and emancipation. So the play ends on a happy note: the Jewish emigrant-genius and the aristocratic but enlightened Russian girl mate, and we hope they will live long to carry out their broader and more generous ideals.

Miss Phyllis Relph's Triumph.

As may be imagined Mr. Zangwill's play made heavy demands upon the players. Chief honours undoubtedly went to Miss Phyllis Relph, who gave a fine study of the emancipated Russian girl Vera. Although like all the characters she had a good number of speeches, almost orations, she got through them with grace and ease, and without making the audience feel that they were being preached at. Miss Relph is quite young, and she should have a successful career. The David of Mr. Harold Chapin, admittedly a trying part, was not quite so well presented. He was fiery, even to explosiveness, at time, but he was not so successful in portraying the dreamier side of his character. Miss Inez Bensusan made a great hit as David's grandmother, a stickler for the Jewish ritual and no sympathiser with modern freedom. Mr. Lawrence Leyton was capital as the Baron, and Miss Nolan O'Connor brilliant as an Irish servant. As a German conductor, who pokes a good deal of fun at musical folk in general, Mr. Clifton Alderson was very good.

Mr. Shaw's New Playlet.

Mr. Bernard Shaw, prince of poseurs, always writes with his tongue in his cheek. This is apparent in his serious plays and his supposedly sober contributions to questions of the day It is the great factor which has prevented G. B. S. being taken seriously by the public. His latest contribution to dramatic literature is a trifle called "The Music Cure" produced as a curtain-raiser at the Little Theatre on Wednesday night. It is intensely Shavian, and if it had been incorporated in a Revue would have ensured its immediate success. A mere outline of the play will suffice to indicate the tremendous scope for Mr. Shaw's peculiar wit. Lord Reginald Fitzambey, Under-Secretary of State for War, gets nervous breakdown consequent on a share transaction recalling a recent Ministerial affair. He has bought shares in the British Macaroni Trust with the knowledge that the British army is to be made vegetarian. The facts of his little flutter become public property ; hence the breakdown. "I never meant any harm in buying shares," he mournfully explained. When the Prime Minister heckles him about his deal Lord Fitzambey promptly offers to sell the shares for what he bought them at. To the doctor who, in moralising mood, observed that officials should not gamble the Under-Secretary naively replied :—"I wasn't gambling I knew."

Cured by Music.

After all sorts of expedients have been tried without result to put young Lord Fitzambey in a normal state, a famous pianist, Strega Thundridge, appears to soothe his shattered nerves. She belongs to the futurist school and wears a white dress, green hair, and a black hat. Of course she only plays classical music and she doses the Under-Secretary with Chopin. His musical education has not got beyond rag-time, and as the lady pianist has not heard any of these vulgar tunes he plays them to her. Strange to say she likes them, and this so warms the heart of Lord Fitzambey that he pleads for her love and finally commits himself to her care in matrimony. Appropriately enough the curtain is rung down to the air "You made me love you." The play is really funny which cannot be said of all Shaw's plays, and the amusement of the audience was obvious. It was well presented. Mr. Shaw always sees to that. Mr. William Armstrong caused roars of laughter as the fatuous but far-sighted Lord Fitzambey, while Miss Madge MacIntosh realised all the possibilities as the pianist. As the type of modern doctor Mr. Frank Randell was admirable. Shaw in this skittish mood will always be welcome.

"Hamlet": New Stage Version.

Mr William Poel has studied Shakespeare hard for thirty years and it was only after 29 years' deep thought on the Bard's great play that he received the right cue as to how "Hamlet" should be staged. Being a man of means as well as of ideas Mr Poel has given the public an opportunity of saying whether or no it approves the new version. Certain it is the critics did not think much of it, for they fell upon it, and Mr Poel, almost as one man. This new "Hamlet" was produced at the Little Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, and proved a source of misplaced amusement by reason of the many eccentricities of the production. Mr. Poel's idea is to remove Hamlet from the limelight so to speak and to allow King Claudius far more prominence than he has been accustomed to. To do this effectively Mr. Poel has cut out some of the most telling scenes and speeches, including as the opening scenes with the ghost and the "To be or not to be" speech, and has given exaggerated importance to many of the subsidiary parts which in most stage versions are omitted altogether. We now have a youthful king and a very aged queen, while Hamlet is a peevish lad who develops into a raving idiot. Mr. Poel has taken far too many liberties with the play, and the players seemed weighed down by the pedantic absurdities which they were called upon to utter or portray. It seems a pity that Mr. Poel should have spent so much time in the study of one play and should have marred the original so greatly as the result of his two prolonged ponderings.

A New Nora Helmer.

London was introduced to a new Nora Helmer by Miss Rosina Filippi at a matinee of "The Doll's House" at the Vaudeville on Tuesday. The new actress is Mrs. J. H. Sinclair, widow of the South African cricketer, and her presentation of Ibsen's symbolical character was in every way a worthy one. It was a difficult character with which to make a beginning, and all the more credit is due to Mrs. Sinclair for her achievement. She does not conceive of Nora either as a butterfly or a bluestocking, but she infuses into the character a certain Northern determination. The awakening to the fact that all her life Nora has lived in a "doll's house is carried out with great sincerity, and one is made to feel that such a revulsion is quite natural in a woman of her temperament. For Mrs. Sinclair to have played the Ibsenites is a wonderful performance, and she must certainly be added to the ranks of the great character actresses.

An Indian Play.

The Indian Art, Dramatic, and Friendly Society gave what was described as an "emergency performance." of part of the Indian play "Sakuntala" at the Coronet Theatre last Friday. The section given was that dealing with the departure of Sakuntala from the Hermitage. High encomiums were passed upon Mr. Charles Doran for his presentation of Kanva, the old hermit, which was exceptionally good both in elocution and dignity of bearing. The critics, however, had fault to find with some of the details of the production, and it was suggested that a great improvement could be made if an English expert were secured to stage-manage the plays. This was accepted in the proper spirit, and in future plays given by the society will be supervised by an English manager. Nor is this all. The Society has appointed an executive committee of English and Indian dramatic experts who will select the Indian plays to be given and arrange various matters of organisation. As this society is one for the artistic encouragement of young Indians in London, and also for bringing before a wider public the works of play-writers in India, it should have increasing scope for its activities. Among forthcoming productions is that of "The Maharani of Arakan" by the poet Rabindranath Tagore, and "The Little Clay Cart" which is already known here.

The Repertory Theatre.

Mr. Granville Barker is pegging away with his repertory-theatre scheme. On the conclusion of his nine-weeks' repertory run at the Savoy on Saturday night he told his audience that the response to his appeal for funds had been extraordinarily encouraging. He was not at liberty then to make a statement, indeed the details of the scheme had not been worked out, but he hopes to have his plans completed in a short time. His next repertory venture will be "A Midsummer Night's Dream" which will be produced on February 6. He told a good story which he said Mr. John Masefield had that day related to him. Mr. Masefield attended a matinee of 'The Wild Duck" and sat behind two ladies, who said they had come by mistake. They wanted to hear "The Cockyolly Bird," but they stayed to hear "The Wild Duck," whereat the audience laughed hugely.

TROOPS IN BENGAL.

LORD CARMICHAEL ON THEIR GOOD EFFECT.

[Associated Press.]

Dacca, Feb. 14.

In the course of his speech at the close of the review here, Lord Carmichael said that the visit of the troops to Eastern Bengal had been a success, by helping His Majesty's loyal subjects in Eastern Bengal to realise the nature of the power to which, in the ultimate resort, they might have to look for protection some day, and as making clearer to them the good will of His Majesty's Government and soldiers.

DEAR FOOD IN LONDON.

A MEAT FAMINE THREATENED.

BY STRIKE AT SYDNEY.

EMPLOYERS' DETERMINED STAND.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Meat famine is threatened owing to the butchers' employees in Sydney having come out on strike, demanding shorter hours and the payment of ten shillings per week above the award of the Wages Board.

Employers in all branches of the industry have established a federation and are determined to fight trades-unionism to a finish. They have also decided to form an insurance fund to help small traders in the fight. The prices of poultry, fish, eggs, bacon and vegetables have rushed up.—Reuter.

THE SWEDISH CRISIS.

ASSUMES A SERIOUS ASPECT.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 14.

Baron Geer has been unable to form a Liberal Ministry and the King has directed Baron Hammarskjold, member of the Hague Court of Arbitration, to form a Cabinet.

The constitutional crisis is assuming a serious aspect. The Liberals are refusing to join a Ministry which would support the King in what they regard as an unconstitutional attitude.

Baron Hammarskjold is a Conservative and is not a member of the Legislature.—Reuter.

IMMIGRATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

Notwithstanding the objection of the State Department to any agitation with regard to Asiatic immigration while negotiations with Japan are pending, Mr. Caminetti, Commissioner-General of the Immigration Bureau, giving evidence before the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives, inveighed against the further admission of Chinese and Japanese, as well as Hindus. It had been understood that the discussions, yesterday, would be confined to the exclusion of Hindus.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

Sudhindra Bose, a professor of the Iowa University, was one of those who appeared before the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives to give evidence.

He opposed the exclusion of Hindus from the country on the ground that a kindred Aryan people were entitled to the rights of British subjects. When the Chairman observed that the British Colonies were excluding Hindus, Professor Bose replied that the Imperial Government had not yet endorsed their exclusion.—Reuter.

KING AND SOCIAL SERVICE.

THE WORK OF THE CHURCH ARMY.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Prebendary Carlile was to-day received in audience by the King who expressed the keenest interest in the work of the Church Army and sympathy with those, who, having made a slip, were now working their way back to good citizenship.

Prebendary Carlile showed His Majesty the savings-book of a converted thief, whom the King remembered as having stolen thirty-two watches on the late King Edward's Coronation Day, and having said that he wished the King were crowned every day.—Reuter.

RAILWAY POSTS.

ABSENCE OF COMPETENT ENGLISHMEN.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Lord Claude Hamilton made a striking announcement to-day at the meeting of the Great Eastern Railway shareholders. He bewailed the dearth of young men in the railway world competent to be General Managers and said that the Company had been compelled to secure an American, Mr. Henry Thornton.—Reuter.

HOME RULE.

AN AMERICAN-IRISH GIFT TO MR. REDMOND.

LONDON, Feb. 14

The United Irish League of America has sent Mr. Redmond 10,000 dollars. The *Irish World* of New York has started a subscription to help the cause of Home Rule.—Reuter.

THE "PARADE" ADMIRALS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

The Senate has passed the Bill creating six vice-admirals. The Bill was introduced in view of the fact that the British naval commander in Mexican waters was senior to the American commander.—Reuter.

MUTINY VETERAN DEAD.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The death is announced of Major Frederick Bradford McCrea, Indian Mutiny veteran.—Reuter.

THE DEPORTEES.

WHY THEY WERE SENT HOME.

GENERAL BOTHA'S DEFENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 13.

General Botha, in a powerful speech defending the Government's action in July and January, described the outbreak on July 5 as war on women and children and a murderous attack on the people's liberties. Johannesburg, he said, was in a condition of revolution on July 5. He had seen many tragedies in war, but the situation in Johannesburg was more terrible than all.

Had the Government not made a compact with the strikers, mortifying though it was to do so, the consequences would have been disastrous beyond imagination. With a quarter of a million natives breaking out, and fire and anarchy everywhere, thousands of lives would have been lost and millions of pounds of damage done.

General Botha declared that all the generals of the revolutionary commandoes had not been deported. Some were sitting in the House at that moment. He was firmly convinced that the Labour leaders never desired the settlement of their grievances, many of which did not exist. They were simply sworn enemies of society. He maintained that no Government had ever done more for the workers. The bulk of the railway workers and miners were excellent men and it was the duty of the Government to alleviate their lot.

General Botha justified the proclamation of martial law on the ground that it averted blood-shed and frustrated the gravest attack on the nation. He asked whether it was better to imperil many lives or to banish nine men.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 14.

In the course of his speech, yesterday, General Botha observed that the Government could have banished the Syndicalists to any part of the Globe, but the Umgeni was the only ship available and therefore England was the most convenient spot.—Reuter.

MR. E. S. MONTAGU.

APPOINTED TO SUCCEED MR. MASTERMAN.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

It is officially announced that Mr. E. S. Montagu will succeed Mr. Masterman as Financial Secretary to the Treasury.—Reuter.

DECORATIONS FOR THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERALS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The insignia of G. C. M. G. has been conferred on Mr. Buxton and Mr. Munro-Ferguson.—Reuter.

THE CONGO.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 13.

The King has decided to apply, from the special Congo Fund, one million francs to combat sleeping sickness; also 300,000 francs to Belgian missions to natives.—Reuter.

RETIREMENT OF AN ADMIRAL.

LONDON, Feb 13

Admiral Sir George King-Hall has retired.—Reuter.

[Admiral Sir George Fowler King-Hall, who was honoured with a Knight Commandership of the Bath in 1911, entered the service in 1863 and attained the rank of Captain in 1891, and was appointed to the Narcissus. In 1898 he was Commissioner at Wei-Hei-Wei on its being transferred to the British Government and was promoted Rear-Admiral in 1904. From 1903 to 1908 he was Admiral Commanding on the coast of Ireland, being promoted to vice rank in the latter year, and to Admiral in 1912. In 1910 he became Commander-in-Chief on the Australian station.]

THE TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

A detachment of British bluejackets has landed at Vera Cruz with two machine-guns.

The guns have been sent to the British Legation in Mexico City.—Reuter.

FINANCE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The Indian Finance Commission's report is complete. It had been hoped that it would be signed to-morrow, but reference to the Government of India on certain points necessitated delay. Signature is now expected on the 23rd or 24th instant.—Reuter.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

PARIS, Feb. 14.

The Chamber yesterday held a debate regarding epidemics in the Army. Figures were quoted showing that over 250,000 men were on the sick list in January and that there were 280 deaths.—Reuter.

SHIPPING DISASTERS ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Two coasting steamers have been lost in a gale on the South Coast and nineteen persons were drowned.—Reuter.

KIEFF TRAGEDIES.

LAST VICTIM PROVED TO BE A JEW.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The post-mortem examination held on the body of the boy, believed to be a Christian, who was murdered at Fastoff, near Kieff, and whose body was exhumed, has established clearly that the boy was a Jew. The father has been arrested.—Reuter.

THE BALKAN SETTLEMENT.

CESSION OF CERTAIN ISLANDS TO GREECE.

ATHENS, Feb. 14.

The Representatives of the Powers have presented a Note giving to Greece the Ægean Islands occupied by her, with the exception of Tenedos, Embros, and Casteloryza, and requiring guarantees that the islands shall not be used for naval or military purposes and that the rights of Moslems shall be respected. The islands will not be handed over until Albanian territory has been evacuated by the Greek troops, and Greece undertakes not to encourage resistance on the part of Epirotes. It is expected that the evacuation of Albania will be concluded by March 31.—Reuter.

GERMAN STEAMER AGROUND.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The Hamburg-Amerika steamer Almeria has gone aground at Lamu, (East Africa).

H. M. cruiser Pegasus made a futile attempt to tow her off. Her cargo will have to be discharged.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN LOAN.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The underwriters have been saddled with 80 per cent. of the Union of South Africa loan of four millions sterling.—Reuter.

UGANDA MISSIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The Bishop of Uganda has issued an appeal for £2,000 to start a Theological College to train native clergy, and for £3,000 for training schools for teachers in Church schools. He emphasises the keeness of the struggle between Christianity and Mohammedanism in the regions adjacent to Uganda.—Reuter.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

Mr. Bemis, Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company, announces that the Company has entered into an agreement with Chinese to develop oil-fields in certain provinces. It is proposed to organise a Chino-American Company which would be in partnership with the Standard Oil Company.

The proposal to lend China fifteen million dollars has been dropped.—Reuter.

M. BERTILLON DEAD.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The death is announced in Paris of M Bertillon, Director of the Criminal Identification Department.—Reuter.

THE TRANSPORT PLASSY.

DRAFTS FROM ENGLAND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 14.

The hired transport Plassy sailed from England on February 11 and is due at Bombay on March 5. It has on board the following drafts:—1st Battalion Munster Fusiliers, 31; 7th Dragoon Guards, 36; 4th Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, 45; 2nd Battalion Lancaster Regiment, 30; 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, 45; 1st Battalion Dublin Fusiliers, 41; 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders, 61; 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 42; 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, 49; 2nd Battalion East Kent Regiment, 47; 1st Battalion Border Regiment, 48; Royal Horse Artillery, 34; Royal Field Artillery, 142; Royal Garrison Artillery, 38; Returning off furlough, 130.

PLAGUE IN BHAVNAGAR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BHAVNAGAR, Feb. 14.

After an interval of three years, plague has again appeared in Bhavnagar. Rats are dying in different parts of the town and people are leaving the place in large numbers. The Municipal authorities have declared the town infected and owing to the cloudy weather the epidemic is likely to increase.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

The coal market was inactive yesterday and prices generally remained unchanged. Quotations were as follows:—Raneegunge, Rs. 19-12; South Govindpur, Rs. 8-12, and Rs. 9; Kankarrah (ordinary), Rs. 170; Central Cachar, Rs. 94, and Rs. 95.

PAY OF BRITISH OFFICERS IN INDIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

Referring to Colonel Yate's question regarding the pay of British service officers in India, the *Englishman* says the position has been created by the refusal of the Government of India to find the money which would permit officers of British units in India enjoying the increase of pay lately sanctioned for similar officers at Home.

POLICE MURDER.

REPORTED CLUE TO DELHI OUTRAGE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

The *Empire* reports that Sir Frederick Halliday and other Bengal Police officers are visiting Delhi, and understands that enquiries into the murder of Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghose have led to a clue being obtained to the Delhi outrage of December, 1912.

CONVICTION OF BANK DIRECTORS.

FINES REDUCED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MULTAN, Feb. 14.

Mr. Harris, Sessions Judge of Multan, has upheld the conviction of the directors and general manager of the Peshawar Bank, Ltd., now in liquidation, under Section 74 of the Indian Company's Act for non-issue of the balance-sheet, but has reduced the penalty from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,000 each.

It will be remembered that Mr. Kitchen, District Magistrate, sentenced them to pay Rs. 2,000 each.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

DELHI, Feb. 14.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalf, C. S., is appointed Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, *vice* Mr. J. Scott who is permitted to retire from the 1st of March, 1914.

The following officers of the Indian Medical Service are permanently employed under the Bombay Government:—Majors R. M. Carter and W. D. A. Keys and Captains S. F. Steel; M. S. Irani; J. L. Lunham; I. D. Jones and A. F. Hamilton.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. G. Varter is appointed Economic Botanist, *vice* Mr. Hooper retired.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. E. G. Vendt is appointed probationer in the General List of the Finance Department and posted to the Central Provinces.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Capt. J. S. Rush, Inspector of Explosives, is granted eight months' leave.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Re-survey has been sactioned for a line between Dholka and Dhanduka, a distance of thirty-nine miles, to be carried out by the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Mr. A. R. P. Walsh officiates as Engineer-in-Chief, of the O. and R. Railway, *vice* Mr. Howard granted six months' leave.

Major R. S. Muter is appointed Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, Bombay, *vice* Mr. Allum appointed Deputy Engineer-in-Chief of the O. and R. Railway.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following Majors are promoted Lieut.-Colonels:—Macquoid, 4th Cavalry; Stack, 33rd Cavalry; Macmuller, 12th Cavalry; Howell, Supply and Transport Corps; Dickson, Supply and Transport Corps; Lloyd, 97th Infantry; Pennington, 9th Hodson's Horse; Longden, 38th Dogras; Eastmead, 3rd Gurkhas; Vaughan, Supply and Transport Corps; Vanrenen, 16th Rajputs; Stevens, 121st Pioneers; Annesley, Supply and Transport Corps; Hefferman, 86th Carnatics; Garden, Guidens and Seasbe, 101st Grenadiers; Major, 95th Russel's Infantry; Brooks, Supply and Transport Corps; Sherer, 23rd Cavalry; Bell, Judge Advocate General's Department; Lloyd Jones, 113th Infantry; Hitchain, 1st Brahmins; Barrow, 30th Lancers; Prince, 130th Jacob's Rifles; Black 12th Pioneers; Rodney Anderson, 82nd Punjabis; Walker, 62nd Punjabis; Kantze, 79th Carnatics; Moore, Supply and Transport Corps and Kemble, 29th Punjabis.

Majors Fisher, Harris, Sutherland, Selleyx, Bennet and Pearce all I. M. S., are promoted to Lieut-Colonels.

Major Kidd, 123rd Rifles, is transferred to the temporary half-pay list.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

R. H. McKillican is appointed Assistant Engineer.

Engineer A. H. Wayman retires from the service.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 13.

Approval has been given to the appointments of Lieut.-Colonel Waterfield and Major Norman, 11th Lancers, as Commandant and Second-in-Command, respectively, of that regiment.

Lieut. G. G. Murray, 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, is appointed to the Nigeria Regiment, of the West African Frontier Force.

Lieut. Fraser, 39th Horse, is appointed Personal Assistant to the Resident, Hyderabad, from March.

Capt. H. K. Bethell, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkhas, is transferred to the 7th Hussars.

Lieut. L'Armour, No. 74 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Agra, is posted to No. 72 Heavy Battery, at Nowgong.

Brigadier-General Roowell, commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade, Secunderabad, is granted leave for 7½ months.

Captain MacBrayne, 15th Sikhs, has been selected for appointment as Asst. Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry.

Capt. Montague Bates, 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, is appointed Adjutant of the 6th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, Territorial Force, and has been ordered Home.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety, impossible with solid fuel.

EPIDEMIC OF CRIME

GREAT ANXIETY IN LAHORE.

ROADS FROM TRIBAL COUNTRY WATCHED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Feb. 14.

The increasing lawlessness in Lahore city is causing great anxiety.

Two daring robberies have been committed within the last few days. In one case, a woman was murdered and all her cash and jewellery taken away. In the other, which took place last night, a gang broke into the house of a wealthy Hindu and took away cash and ornaments to the value of Rs. 5,000.

The police have arrested two men, named Mohamed Shaffi and Mohamed Din, in connection with the dacoity and with the attempted murder in a Hindu temple in Lahore already reported. They deny the crime, but both have been identified by the priest of the temple, who is still in hospital.

Special measures are now in full force for the watching of the roads and passes leading into the North-West Frontier Province from the tribal country.

CHARGE AGAINST EUROPEAN.

SEQUEL TO PURCHASE OF A TURN-OUT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

Mr. James Crawford Mackenzie, until recently an assistant in the employ of Messrs. McDowell and Company, was arrested yesterday on a charge of cheating.

On January 15 last, the accused, it was alleged, borrowed Rs. 750 from Mr. A. R. Doraisawmy Iyengar Dubash, of Messrs. McDowell and Company, saying that he wanted money to buy a turn-out. The turn-out was purchased by the accused from Mr. F. E. Hooper, Managing Director of McDowell and Company, but payment for it was made by a cheque on the Bank of Bombay where the accused had no account, and in consequence the cheque was dishonoured.

Mr. Hooper interviewed the accused, who made over the turn-out that he had purchased. Mr. Hooper, considering that the man had behaved in a fraudulent manner, summarily dispensed with his services.

Subsequently Mr. A. R. Doraisawmy Iyengar, took out a police notice against the accused for having taken money from him without any intention of repaying it, but as the accused would not accept the notice, a warrant was issued upon which Mackenzie was arrested yesterday.

This morning the accused was produced before His Worship and an application was made to release him on his own recognisance. This was opposed by Mr. O. Thanickachelum Chetty, of Messrs. Short, Bewes and Company.

His Worship said that he was prepared to release the accused on his furnishing bail of Rs. 100. The hearing of the case stands posted to Feb. 18.

BIG KARACHI FAILURE.

MERCHANTS' LIABILITIES SAID TO BE OVER RS. 4 LAKHS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Feb. 14.

The firm of Bhojomall Naoomall, merchants of Karachi, have closed their doors. Their liabilities are variously estimated at from four to eight lakhs of rupees. The failure is attributed to the decline in the price of gram.

FRONTIER COMMISSIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Feb. 14.

The *Sind Gazette's* Mohammerah correspondent writes The Frontier Commission have returned from Sabah, having had a very trying time in the heavy rain. They have delimitated all the frontier within earlier reach of Mohammerah, and it is understood that an early move will be made to a fresh centre of base. The results of their deliberations have not been made public, but it is understood that so far the delimitated frontier follows the boundary line hitherto mutually recognised by Turkey and Persia.

AGRA RIOT CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AGRA, Feb. 14.

Sentences of two months' rigorous imprisonment each have been passed by the Joint Magistrate upon the seventeen Hindus charged with unlawful assembly in connection with the recent rioting.

GOPALPUR DACOITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

FARIDPUR, Feb. 14.

In the Gopalpur political dacoity case, to-day, the seven accused on bail were discharged on the motion of the prosecution. The case against the remaining twenty-five accused is proceeding.

MEASURES AGAINST BORDER RAIDERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 14.

The *Pioneer* learns from Peshawar that a detachment of Guides' Cavalry has been sent to Rustam with a view to watching the Buner border after the recent raid on the village of China.

COOLIE RIOT.

TROOPS CALLED TO ABADAN.

SEQUEL TO A FATAL ACCIDENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Feb. 14.

An exciting episode occurred yesterday at Abadan in the refinery of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

A Lur coolie was run over and killed by an engine driven by an Indian. The man's compatriots blamed the engine-driver for the accident, and threatened him. Late last night the situation looked like getting out of the control of the Oil Company's staff, and the British Consul at Mohammerah was telephoned for to come and restore order. He left at a late hour with all the available armed sowars from the Consulate Guard and the Frontier Commission Escort.

The rioters broke much glass and destroyed the engine which caused the trouble, but by morning the situation had so much improved that the presence of troops was no longer necessary.

A POSTAL LAPSE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

The postal authorities have discovered that most of the Marseilles-Calcutta parcels mail has failed to reach Bombay this week, having apparently missed the train, either in England or France.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

PROPOSED FORMATION OF BRANCH COMPANY.

The announcement that the East Indian Railway are proposing the formation of a branch company, and that the attitude thereto of the commercial community in Calcutta is to be ascertained is confirmed by the *Statesman*. The idea underlying the project is that an auxiliary company more or less under the control of the present company could undertake the construction of branch "feeder" lines and thereby relieve the Imperial Railway budget. In several directions there is a pressing need for the formation of small branch lines, but the work is not being pushed forward at present owing to requirements in connection with the present lines and the difficulty experienced in obtaining sufficient funds for the purpose. A branch company could easily undertake the flotation of such schemes as are proposed for, comparatively speaking, the construction of a small feeder line does not involve a very heavy expenditure. It is pointed out that if the matter is left to private enterprise there may come a time when the existing main line will be "short circuited" by a small branch line, thus adversely affecting Government property.

The general opinion of the commercial community in Calcutta in the matter has not yet been obtained, but it is stated that no marked hostility has been shown in the two or three influential quarters that have been sounded.

WOMAN IN BATTLE.

A CRIMEAN VETERAN WHO DODGED SHELLS.

A life of adventure, such as few women have had, closed with the death at Richmond, Surrey, of Mrs. Evans, one of three women who went through the Crimean War with their husbands. Aged eighty-four, she was a pensioner of the Royal Patriotic Fund and had a small laundry business. Giving an account of her experiences some time before her death, she said:—

"It was in 1851 that I joined the King's Own Royal Lancashire Regiment with my husband. My own home was a corner of a barrack room, in which twenty-four men lived and slept. Our bedroom was a part curtained off at night. Soldiers' wives now have no idea of what we had to go through. We were prepared to fight almost for the privilege of doing the soldiers' washing at a halfpenny a day.

"I had nearly a score of soldiers on my books, and that made a substantial addition to our pay. When we set out for the Crimea there were three women with the regiment, and, on reaching the seat of war, we parted, and for two years I never saw a woman."

Mrs. Evans had a vivid recollection of the horrors of the campaign. Before the regiment got to the fighting line, it was in trouble with cholera, and, when the men were sent to Varna, the order went forth that the women were to be left behind.

"Not a bit of it, though!" Mrs. Evans used boldly to declare. "We got round the embarkation officer, and, with the help of some of the soldiers, managed to sneak aboard. When it came to landing, though, there was more trouble, and my husband boldly went up to Lord Raglan and said, 'I would rather drown her (meaning me) than leave her to the mercy of the foreigners.' That settled it, and I was never parted from him again, except when he fell sick and was taken prisoner."

Some terrible experiences befell Mrs. Evans. On the march to Alma, her feet were sore and blistered, but she had to keep up with the regiment; and at last she saw her first battle.

"I shall never forget," she said "the agony with which I watched my husband's regiment facing the tornado of shot and shell. It was awful, but, thank Heaven, my husband came through without a hurt. I got quite used to dodging the shells. In the day we were guided by the hiss, and at night by the flames of the missiles, but for all that, there was a terrible number of sick, and wounded."

Miss Nightingale had not then gone out to the Crimea. Mrs. Evans herself lay on the bare ground ill with fever, because there was no room in the tents, but eventually she was taken to a hospital. Her husband had been dead fourteen years.

COTTON FIRE AT COLABA.

PRESS COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

HUNDREDS OF BALES BURNT.

A big fire broke out last night at 11-45 o'clock, and resulted in the complete destruction of the Gokuldas Cullianji Press and a large number of pressed and unpressed bales of cotton, cotton-waste, droppings and old hem.

As usual the Press was closed at sunset and all the workmen had left. About a quarter to twelve the ramosi saw flames and a dense volume of smoke issuing from the centre of the building, and he ran to the nearest street fire alarm. In a short time practically the whole of the Fire Brigade was on the scene, and as the burning Press was situated on the verge of the basin at Sassoon Dock, the engines were stopped on the Colaba main road and the hose was carried through a small lane to the seat of the conflagration. Two engines, however, were taken close to the fire and sea-water was pumped from the basin.

It is stated that there was not sufficient pressure in the mains to enable the Municipal water supply to be utilised, but sea-water was played on the fire by two engines. One of these, however, stopped working after nearly an hour, and it was found to be impossible to use it further.

The combustible nature of the stores in the Press helped to hasten the work of destruction, and in half an hour's time the greater part of the building had collapsed.

The chimney and the eastern wall of the building threatened to come down every moment and this made the work of the Fire Brigade more difficult and dangerous.

The Salvage Corps which arrived on the scene under Mr. Scully saved a quantity of cotton.

The contents of the Prince of Wales Press were removed and the large number of cotton bales lying in Messrs. Gaddam's open shed were covered with tarpaulins.

The value of the Press and the bales damaged by fire and water is covered by insurance. The damage is considerable but its extent has not yet been estimated The largest sufferers are Messrs. Solomon Brothers.

The origin of the fire is not known.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A dinner was given by Lord and Lady Willingdon at Government House, Bombay, last evening, at which the following guests were present:—

The Right Revd. The Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer, The Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Herr W. R. Czerwenka, Consul-General for Austria-Hungary, Monsieur Charles Barret, Consul for France, Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. T. Collie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sanders Slater, Major Hugh D. E. O'Sullivan, R. M. Mr. B. W. Kissan, I. C. S., Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I. C. S., Professor and Mrs. O. V. Muller, Captain R. Graham, R. G. A., and Mrs. Graham Lieut. C. W. Swithinbank, R. N. Fleet Paymaster G. R. Sweeting, R. N. the Revd T. G. C. Howard, the Revd J. C Hall, Chaplain, Sardar Phiroz Hoshang Dastur, Mr R Aitken, Mr and Mrs L Blunt, and Miss Cayley, Mr and Mrs E. E. Coombs, Mr and Mrs C. H. Byrne, and Miss Howard, Mr and Mrs A. L. Guibara, Mr and Mrs K. Hewlett, Mr. J. E. Woolacott, Lieut. E. G. S Cane, R. A. M. C., and Mrs Cane, Lieut G. D. Mills, Lieut T. S. Rendall, Mr A. R. Burney, Mr and Mrs A. R. Quarme.

The house party included the following:—Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Barrett, K. C. B., K. C. V. O., and Lady Barrett, Captain A. E. Lawrence, A-D-C, Major-General Sir James A. Bell, K. C. V. O., Captain G. T. C. Perram, A-D-C, Colonel R. N. Gamble, D. S. O., Earl Brassey, G. C. B., the Lady Mabelle Egerton, Miss Egerton, Mr. C. C. Watson, C. I. E. I. C. S., and Mrs. Watson, Their Excellencies and staff.

ANOTHER ALSACE INCIDENT.

"ALL GOOD FRENCHMEN HAVE EMIGRATED."

Another extraordinary manifestation of military "nerves" is reported from Alsace-Lorraine, says the *Daily Mail*.

According to a Strasburg despatch, two French-speaking Lorrainians were attending a concert in celebration of the Kaiser's birthday by a military band at Sablon, near Metz. A lieutenant, hearing them speak French, it is asserted, ordered them to talk German, or leave the hall. The Lorrainians left and repaired to an adjoining restaurant where they were followed by the lieutenant.

Two French-speaking friends joined them, and the lieutenant commanded them to stop talking, as their conduct was "disturbing." The Lorrainians stated in their best German that they would not be "dragooned," and, according to the report, a major was summoned. He instructed them to be arrested, and said: "Take off your caps, you are standing before a Royal Prussian major." He then knocked the cap off the head of one of them and boxed his ears while non-commissioned officers held the man fast. When they tried to explain the major said: "Your caps tell me what you are. All good Frenchmen have emigrated. Those here still are the dregs of the nation."

The men were handed over to the civil authorities and then released.

Eight arrests of civilians have taken place in Alsace-Lorraine during the last week, according to a telegram from Strasburg.

According to a Reuter telegram, the four men at Sablon have now expressed their regret that they disturbed the festivities.

AVIATOR WINS A HORSE RACE.

M. Vedrines, the French aviator, flew to Heliopolis from the Pyramids, and made a landing in the centre of the race-course. Mounting a horse, he then rode a match with Digby, the most famous jockey on the Egyptian turf, for £25 a side, and came off victorious. Vedrines afterwards re-ascended in his aeroplane and returned to the Pyramids.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

JUDGE AND THE LAW.

PUNISHMENT TOO HEAVY FOR A GIRL'S CRIME.

Mr. C. Fawcett, Sessions Judge of Poona, having disagreed with the jury in a murder case, referred it to the High Court for decision, and the case came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Heaton, and Mr. Justice Shah yesterday.

Mr. Pradhan appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that Parvati, a girl aged about 7 or 8, lived with her mother. On July 23 last, one Khrishnabai Kom Dasharath Gaikwad, aged 18, called the girl to her house, throttled her, and removed the ornaments from her person. She then concealed the corpse in a store of wood, where it was discovered by accused's mother on August 25.

Krishnabai was then charged with murdering the girl before the magistrate, and there she made a statement in which she implicated one Tukaram, with whom she was on terms of intimacy, as the actual murderer. She was accordingly committed to the Sessions.

Mr. Fawcett, the Sessions Judge of Poona, tried the case with the assistance of a jury. The latter found the girl not guilty, and the Judge, having disagreed with them, referred it to the High Court, observing: "As such cases of child-murder for the sake of ornaments are unfortunately somewhat common, and the escape of a guilty person is apt to encourage them, I think it necessary, for the ends of justice, that the verdict of the jury, which is, in my opinion, not justified by the evidence, should be upset. I would, however, add that, in view of the accused's youth and the other circumstances, I should not have sentenced her to suffer the extreme penalty of the law had she been convicted. The jury have acquitted the accused. I disagree with the verdict, and am clearly of opinion that it is necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. The accused is accordingly remanded in custody."

After hearing arguments of counsel, Mr. Justice Heaton delivered the following judgment, in the course of which he said:—

I am strongly inclined to believe that the accused cannot have embarked on this murder single-handed. Very probably she did nothing more than give passive assistance to another: whatever she did was done under a will which dominated her own. The crime which the girl committed was one which bears no resemblance whatever to those cases in which there is willing assistance and the hope of mutual profit from the crime. With these reasons it seems to me that the sentence for transportation for life is one that is entirely inappropriate to a case of this kind. But it is one in which we are bound to inflict the sentence imposed by law, and that is, transportation for life. I trust that the Government, with whom lies the power of modifying the sentence, will see their way to inflict a very different sentence from that which the law compels us to impose. I would, therefore, convict the accused of the offence of abetment of murder and sentence her to transportation for life.

DISPUTE OVER A WILL.

Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday, disposed of a testamentary suit filed by Hoorbai, widow of Haji Molodina Haji Allarkhia, against Ahmed Haji Kaderdina and another, praying that the probate granted to the first defendant of the alleged will of Aishabai, on September 25, 1912, might be revoked and the first defendant be ordered to prove the alleged will in due form; that it might be declared that Aishabai died intestate; and that the plaintiff might be granted letters of administration to the estate and effects of Aishabai.

Mr. Jafferbai with Mr. K. B. Dastur (instructed by Messrs. Jahangir, Metha and Somji) appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. J. D. Davar, with Mr. Mulla (instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla) represented the first defendant, while Mr. Vaidya with Mr. Haveliwala (instructed by Messrs. Metha and Dalpatram) appeared for the second defendant.

The plaintiff's father, Molodina, died in Bombay, leaving immoveable property and some moveable properties, which on his death went to his sons. Besides the two sons, the deceased left his widow and three daughters, the plaintiff, the second defendant, Sarabai and one Khatanbai. Adum, one of the plaintiff's brothers, died in September 1897, leaving behind him his widow, Aishabai, and his two sisters, the plaintiff and the second defendant. The plaintiff was informed and believed that the second defendant had pre-deceased Aishabai, but now she was informed that she was alive. Adum was alleged to have left a will under which he bequeathed all his properties, moveable and immoveable, to his wife Aishabai. The latter died in June, 1912, and she was alleged to have left a will, dated October 5, 1906, under which all the properties which she received under the alleged will of her husband, were left to her brother's daughter and, very largely, to certain charities.

The plaintiff said that all the properties left by Aishabai belonged to her husband Adum and in the absence of the alleged will, she and the second defendant were solely entitled to all the properties according to law. Aishabai was represented to have signed the alleged will, although, as a matter of fact, she did not know how to read or write.

The first defendant stated that Aishabai was the sole executrix of Adum's will. Aishabai left a will in the Gujarati language, and the properties left by Aishabai belonged to her absolutely under the will of her husband. He did not admit that if Aishabai died intestate, the plaintiff would have been entitled to her property. The will was duly executed by Aishabai, who knew how to read and write.

The second defendant, Sarabai, stated that she had no knowledge of the alleged will of Adum. She submitted that in the event of the will being found to be a genuine document, the bequests to charities were void and inoperative according to law. She reserved her rights to have the bequest set aside. She further submitted that in the event of the probate granted to the first defendant being revoked, letters of administration to the estate of Aishabai might be granted to her or jointly with the plaintiff.

After recording the evidence, His Lordship dismissed the suit, the costs of all the parties to come out of the estate.

POLICE COURT.

END OF THE ABBOTT CASES.

The Police Court proceedings in which Mr. Reginald G. Abbott and his wife, Mrs. Lucille Donaldson Abbott, were concerned came to an end yesterday. The suit by the latter against her husband for maintenance was withdrawn in view of a pending case in the High Court, while the notice issued at the instance of the husband in respect of the alleged theft by the wife of a trunk, a pearl tie-pin and some letters was discharged.

Mr. Payne (Messrs. Payne and Co.) appeared for Mrs. Abbott, and Mr. Sherston Baker (Messrs. Little and Co.) appeared for Mr. Abbott.

Mr. Payne, addressing the Chief Presidency Magistrate, discussed the difference in law in England and India regarding the property of married people, and their respective rights over each other's property. He contended that according to the English law the husband and wife had a community of interests in all property, and a wife, therefore, could not be said to steal from her husband.

"Moreover," Mr. Payne continued, "the theft is alleged to have been committed when they were living together; and from the nature of the charge itself it is evident that it is a trumpery one. The tie-pin mentioned in the charge is one that was purchased in England for six-pence or so."

Mr. Abbott:—It is worth much more than that. It is a pearl tie-pin valued at Rs 25.

Mr. Payne said that his client told him that she knew nothing about the tie-pin. With regard to the trunk, that had been given to her a considerable time ago, as her own trunk was not a sufficient receptacle for her clothes. At the time when the trunk was given to her she was told to use it till another large enough for her use, was provided. The trunk had on it several labels bearing Mrs. Abbott's name in Mr. Abbott's handwriting. As regards the tie-pin, Mr. Abbott said he had not seen the tie-pin, and therefore he suspected Mrs. Abbott.

Mr. Abbott was then put in the witness-box and, in reply to the Court, said that the last time he saw the pin was sometime in November on board ship. He had nothing to show that his wife took it away on the 3rd December. He thought she might have taken it away when she left him. Anything might have happened on board the ship or the pin might have been lost. But it was not the pin or the trunk that mattered much. His chief complaint was that his wife had stolen from his safe in the office some important letters which would be of much use to him in the case pending in the High Court. She had taken away from the office those portions of the evidence which were important in his case. She denied the existence of these letters, and he thought she might have destroyed them. The result was that he could get that evidence now only by means of commissions in New York, Paris and England. That would mean incurring a heavy expense which he could not afford. One of the letters she had addressed to the manager of his firm in Paris saying that she was authorised to draw on the company for a sum of £60 which they were to pay into a certain bank in Paris. He had not authorised her to draw the amount. Another letter was one written by the manager of his firm in Paris regarding his salary and commission. That was a business letter and his wife had no business to remove it from his office. That letter had been much used by his wife in the negotiations against him.

INQUIRIES IN NEW YORK.

Another letter which had been removed was written by an American lady (before his marriage) in which she stated that she had made inquiries about Miss White (his wife's maiden name) and had been unable to trace her to an address and could not find anyone who knew her. Further, she had been unable to trace his wife's father in any of the directories in New York, that there was no one in New York who knew anything about her family. That letter completely vindicated the position which he had taken in the High Court. Then there were other letters written by him to his wife in New York, before their marriage and which were returned by the Dead Letter Office. Those letters were given to her subsequently.

The magistrate remarked that that was not stealing.

Mr. Abbott admitted that that was so, but said she had besides taken away press copies and copies of letters addressed to her and her father. Those letters were taken from his office safe.

His wife left him on December 3, after an endeavour on his part to get back his property.

Continuing, Mr. Abbott said he took this action against the wishes of his solicitors. His reason for taking the action was that he had been ill and his doctors had told him that the climate was not good for him. Also, if his head office thought that their business had suffered because of the bad name that might be created, he might be withdrawn from Bombay at any time. He would not, in that case, be able to pursue the case in the High Court as he had only his salary to depend upon. His counsel, Mr. Strangman, also advised him not to take these proceedings.

Eventually, the proceedings ended as stated.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

From to-night onwards there will be two performances each evening at the Excelsior Theatre at 6-30 p. m. and 10 p. m. This late statement is made in correction of that which appears in our advertisement columns.

The Indian Association at Calcutta, on Friday recorded a protest against the appointment of a paid Vice-Chancellor to the Calcutta University.

Lady Gorst, wife of Sir John Gorst, died on Jan. 29 at the Manor House, Castle Combe, near Bath, aged seventy-eight. She took to her bed within the past fortnight, and had been unconscious for several days.

THE STATE OF INDIA.

AN ANALYSIS OF ALARMIST TALK.

WARNING AGAINST GENERALISATION.

In the course of a leading article on the state of India the *Morning Post* remarks.—We hear at present a great deal of alarmist talk about India. There are murmurs, mutterings, and complaints, some shrill and articulate, some deep and low, and as it were, without language. The general impression is of unrest, and more definitely we hear of bombs and political murders and dacoities, of the Viceroy entering Calcutta guarded in a manner said to be unprecedented. Then we have the often reported union between Mahomedans and Hindoos for political purposes and surging meetings and deputations with reference to the lot of the coolie in South Africa.

Now in taking stock of these and other reports we must guard, first of all, against the facile habit of generalisation—nowhere easier and more dangerous than of India. Let us never forget that India is only a conventional term: that it describes an aggregation of countries and races at least as various as those of Europe, often hating one another with a deep and traditional hatred, and speaking languages as different one from another as French is from German.

POSITION OF MOSLEMS.

In creed and sentiment and in his manner of looking out upon the world, the Moslem is probably nearer to the Christian than to the Hindoo; like the Christain, he is, comparatively speaking, a newcomer to India, or if he is one of the forcibly converted, he is thereby cut off almost as completely as the Englishmen from the life and society of the pagan races around him. When people talk glibly about the union of Hindoos and Mahomedans they are assuming the existence of something much stranger than, say, a union between the Catholics and Lutherans of Germany; if the atheists and Freemasons of Italy were to unite for some purpose with the party of the Papacy we should have a marvel of union to be compared with this alleged alliance between Mahomedan and Hindoo.

THE HINDU-MOSLEM ENTENTE.

We have nevertheless evidence that approaches have been made by certain of the political leaders of the two great agglomerations of races and sects which we roughly divide into Hindoos and Mahomedans. We have some account of the negotiations in the presidential address of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla at the Agra Session of the Moslem League last December. Sir Ibrahim speaks rhetorically of the Hindoo and the Mussulman as "two brothers, sons of Mother Hind, and in a state of minority," the guardianship of the minors being invested in England. He adds that "India is our motherland, our proud heritage, and must in the end be handed over to us by our guardians." We are assured, however, that "India is loyal to the backbone to England, not only for all that it has done for India, but for all which India may well hope to obtain in the future." To secure these hopes there must be no violence, but there may be "constitutional agitation," and in this agitation the two brothers should co-operate. "The elder brother," it is true, "lost a splendid opportunity of winning the younger one," when the Hindoos opposed the Moslem desire for separate representation. Nevertheless, the Moslems have "extended the cordial hand of fellowship and co-operation;" and Sir Ibrahim goes on to recount the story of how two years ago his Highness Sir Aga Khan, "their recognised leader," went as a special deputation from the Moslem League to the Indian National Congress. That certainly was a very big step—a very remarkable phenomenon, we might truly say, in the history of India. Nevertheless, since then little progress seems to have been made. The Moslems have made advances, and they have not been reciprocated.

"MATTER FOR SURPRISE."

Now it seems to us strange and significant that the Mahomedans, who are naturally proud, as well they might, of their great history and lofty faith, should be going as it were, almost cringingly to the Hindoos for an alliance. It is a sign, surely, that they are not satisfied with their treatment by the British Government. Otherwise they would not humiliate themselves before idolaters in the way suggested by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla. And when we read the rest of his presidential address we see one or two of the causes of this grievance, though, no doubt, many others are hidden from view. One is the Cawnpore mosque affair, which has always seemed to us a trivial and factious business, the elevation of which into a grievance is in itself significant of some deeper causes of unrest. Another, and far more serious matter, is English policy towards Turkey. It is very unfortunate if Indians should feel this to be a real grievance, and we have no doubt that Turkey, and perhaps some other Power behind Turkey, has done everything possible to foster this impression.

A REMINDER.

But the Moslems of India might be reminded that Turkey some years back threw herself into the arms of a Power thought to be hostile to England, that the young Turkish Party overthrew their Sultan and embarked on a wild policy of adventure and sham democracy, which upset the whole Turkish Empire. It was not the fault of England if Turkey drifted away from a traditional friendship and chose other protectors. We would now ask Turkey and the friends of Turkey in India what she has gained by exchanging the friendship of England for the friendship of another Power? We have only to compare her position at the beginning and end of this adventure to obtain the answer. But even the woes of Turkey would not so much move the Mahomedans of India if there were not other grievances nearer home.

CHARGE AGAINST THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

The writer of an indignant article in the current number of *Blackwood* gives us what is at least part of the truth. "Finally, the present Government, not as has been ridiculously suggested, the Civil Service, has succeeded in alienating the Mahomedan community. Till recently, while some Hindoos were openly hostile, Mahomedans of all classes stood firm and loyal. What was their reward? The shameful breach of trust involved in the reversal of the partition of Bengal; concessions to seditious agitation, while loyalty was accepted as a matter of course; the final insult of the offer, as a solatium, of the establishment of the capital at Delhi. It was reserved for Lord Hardinge to finish the work by showing plainly that he was ready to yield to violence and let law-breakers go unpunished." There is enough truth in this criticism to give us ground for saying that unless the policy of Liberalism is profoundly changed with regard to India and some notion of the realities dawns on the mind of the Imperial Government eventual disaster to our Indian Empire cannot be averted. We must rule India according to the facts if we wish to remain there; to rule India in deference to Liberal theories is to invite calamity.

JOHN STARCHFIELD IN THE DOCK.

CHARGE OF MURDERING HIS LITTLE BOY.

A new chapter in the mystery of Willie Starchfield, the five-year-old, curly-headed boy found dead in a North London train, was opened at Old-street Police Court on January 20. John Starchfield, the boy's father, was charged there with the murder of his son.

The impression that the accused man would be brought in the prison van caused a rush for the doors when the familiar vehicle was sighted, but Starchfield was not inside. He had been detained in the cells of the court since his apprehension on Thursday evening, and was only visible to the few who were able to get within th small building.

The demand on this limited accommodation was so great that a queue had to be formed in the hall, and when the magistrate, Mr. H. C. Biron, arrived, there was a rush for the doors that required the attention of several policemen.

Mr. Lewis Margetts appeared on behalf of Starchfield, who entered with a quick step and wheeled round in surprise as he caught sight of the faces turned towards him.

Chief-Inspector Gough said that he proposed to offer only evidence of arrest, in order that time might be allowed to communicate with the Director of Public Prosecutions. He mentioned the finding of the coroner's jury and the arrest of Starchfield in court.

"I said to him," said the officer, "I am a police inspector, and I shall arrest you for the wilful murder of your son, William Starchfield, on January 8 this year. I wish to caution you that anything you say will be taken in writing and may be used as evidence against you."

Starchfield said:—

All I say is, I am innocent of this crime.

The inspector then told of what happened at the Old-street Police Station when the charge was drawn up and read over. Again Starchfield merely said "I am innocent of the charge."

This was the only evidence offered, The case was adjourned.

"FOOD FOR CANNON."

A remarkable letter from his father in Berlin was the chief feature of a Mansion House case in which a German boy was charged with theft. The defendant, Jean B. R. Baron, a pantry hand, was given twenty-one days' imprisonment and recommended for deportation for stealing £20 in silver from the Spottiswoode Club Institute, London W. It was reported that the lad had absconded from home with money, and his father declined to have anything more to do with him. In his letter to the boy he wrote: "How stupid of you to dream of becoming a cavalryman; as if the English expected a runaway German street clown in the ranks of their soldiers, and to make him an officer forthwith." He added the consoling reflection: "Yes, as food for cannon are such foolish, stupid youths still required." He told his son that all his words were "vile lies," and in casting him off, wrote: "I shall denounce you and let you be imprisoned in England. My patience has reached the limit."

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

COTTON PROSPECTS, 1913-14.

The following is the summary of the final forecast of the cotton crop in Burma for the year 1913-14.

[On an average of the five years ending 1911-12, the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 0·9 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India.]

The area under cotton in the twelve main cotton producing districts is now estimated at 286,077 acres. This is 56,221 acres more than the area on which cotton actually matured last year in these districts. This total shows an actual increase of 5,825 acres over the area given in the third forecast of this year. The four districts Myingyan, Thayetmyo, Meiktila and Sagaing report a total expansion of 55,217 acres under cotton this year.

The rains in the main cotton districts were not unfavourable, Thayetmyo estimates the crop at a 10-anna outturn, but the other four districts with areas of 25,000 acres and upwards under cotton, report a 14-anna (—) normal crop. The crop has been gathered under normal conditions. The provincial outturn is estimated approximately at 49,000 bales of 400 lbs.

GROUNDNUT PROSPECTS, 1913-14.

The following is the summary of the final forecast of the groundnut crop in Burma for the year 1913-14.

[On an average of the five years ending 1911-12, the area under groundnut in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 16·0 per cent. of the total area under groundnut in British India.]

The estimated area under groundnut in the seven districts submitting returns together with the conventional forecast of 5,000 acres for sixteen districts not submitting returns, is 241,353 acres. This is an increase of 40,686 acres on the total given in the third forecast; and 44,351 acres on the final forecast for 1912-13. The districts of Myingyan, Pakokku and Magwe are mainly responsible for the increase in area. The yield has been below normal in Pakokku and Magwe, but a sixteen-anna crop is returned for Myingyan district. The gross outturn of the Province is estimated to be approximately 88,000 tons.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE, DELHI:

AN APPEAL FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

Bishop Montgomery, Secretary of the S.P.S., and the Bishop of Ely, president of the Cambridge Committee, have issued the following appeal for the removal of St. Stephen's College, Delhi, to a site in the new city:—

The removal of the capital of the Indian Empire to Delhi and the intention to found a new city there deeply affect the future of St. Stephen's College, Delhi, on behalf of which we now write to you. It opens before the college a new opportunity of rendering important service to higher education and also to the cause of spreading Christian influence and union between different races in India.

St. Stephen's College was opened in 1882 by the Cambridge Mission at Delhi (working in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts) at the instance of the Punjab Government, who granted to the mission the site of the present college buildings. It is now practically necessary that the college should be removed to a site in the new city. The urgency of this step is mainly due to two causes. The college must be prepared to welcome among its students the sons of Indian officials connected with the Government, who will henceforth be settled in Delhi. And in the second place, all experience shows the great need of extending in the college that system of hostels for resident students on the importance of which the report of Lord Curzon's Commission strongly insisted. It is proposed, therefore, to erect college buildings which shall include not only lecture-rooms and laboratories and a house for the principal, but also five hostels for forty students in each, to be placed under the charge of resident English professors, near to which there shall be ample space for games.

The Government of India have shown that they warmly approve of the scheme. They have virtually promised to assign to the college an advantageous site in their plan of the new city. They have also set aside a lac of rupees (£6,667), which will be handed over to the college authorities when the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is satisfied that the funds available justify the commencement of building. It is, however, estimated that £15,000 must be obtained in England.

It is for help in raising this sum of £15,000 that we now appeal. The sum, we believe, will not be considered too large if the benefits—intellectual, moral, and spiritual—are considered, which may be conferred upon India by a college with adequate buildings in the new capital, manned as St. Stephen's College has been in the past and as it will be, there is reason to expect, even more strongly in the future.

HONOUR OF THE BAR.

JUDGE'S CRITICISMS OF A BARRISTER.

At the close of a libel action heard by Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury on January 30, in which a defendant apologised for alleged libel, some severe criticisms of defendants' action in settling the case without a denial of certain implications were uttered by Mr. Justice Darling.

The plaintiff was Mr A. W. W. King, J.P., a publisher, of Westminster, and living at Bedford Park. The defendants were Mr. H. S. Schultess-Young, a barrister, who also resides at Bedford Park, and Mr. E. E. Gumpert, of Twickenham.

The action was founded on an article which appeared in *Vanity Fair* two years ago. Mr. King and Mr. Schultess-Young were members of the Acton Urban District Council, Mr. King being chairman. The article alleged that the local administration was corrupt.

Mr. Marshall Hall said his instructions were that Mr. Schultess-Young did not write the article and that Mr. Gumpert did.

Mr. Justice Darling: But it is in evidence that the article was in the handwriting of Mr. Schultess-Young. If the case is brought to a close without any denial of that I shall feel bound to send the papers to the Benchers of Mr. Schultess-Young's Inn.

After Mr. Duke, K.C., for Mr. King, had accepted the apology of Mr. Schultess-Young, uttered by Mr. Marshall Hall, his counsel, Mr. Justice Darling entered judgment by agreement in favour of the plaintiff for, 40s. and costs. His lordship then said he entirely disagreed with the conclusion arrived at.

"The defendant, Mr. Schultess-Young," he added, "is a member of the Bar. He owes a duty to the profession of which he is a member and the Inn which called him to the Bar, the Inner Temple.

"If Mr. Schultess-Young had not been a member of the Bar I should probably not have said anything, but the case stands now like this. The witness Mr. Lee has come into the witness-box and on oath has deposed that the article which was brought to him by Mr. Schultess-Young was unsigned, and that it was, as far as he believed, in the handwriting of Mr. Schultess-Young, and that Mr. Schultess-Young had at all events taken a very considerable part in having it published.

"Mr. Schultess-Young is here in court, and does not go into the witness-box, and I think if he could do so he ought to do it. I have said this publicly; it is in evidence, and the Benchers of the Inn should take notice of the matter."

Mr. Marshall Hall said Mr. Schultess-Young had stated in his hearing that he was ready to go into the witness-box.

Mr. Justice Darling, however, remarked that the matter was now at an end, and he would not allow it.

Lady Macpherson-Grant died at Ballindalloch Castle, co. Elgin, on Jan. 29. While she was sitting in one of the rooms her dress caught fire, and when found she was unconscious and dreadfully burned. She died shortly afterwards. She was Mary, daughter of Mr. Alexander Dennistoun, of Golf Hill, and she married Sir John Macpherson-Grant, fourth baronet of Ballindalloch, in 1889. She was exceedingly popular on Sir John's estates and throughout the Highlands, taking her part in social life and devoting herself also to philanthropic work.

THE NEW PEPYS.

(Extracts from his Diary for 1914 in *Truth*.)

January 19: Came to me this day Cozen Dick and to discourse with me of his offering for the hand of Mistress Elizabeth Wiggins, he thinking he can have her for the asking, and with her 15 thousand pounds well invested. She now turned of 50, and sore ill-favoured, but he hath word of an atheroma of her heart-valves. On which, 'tis clear he might do worse. Yet am, in a manner of speaking, sorry for it, and it is the very bad fortune of all us Pepyses never to have married a handsome woman; my wife being the best of them, and the equal of any for a girl, but hath not staid.

January 20: All the talk of the town is of these jarrs between Churchill and the Chancellor, and how both are vowed to resign unless they shall get their way, wherein some do discover great hopes of a speedy fall of the Government. Yet little chance, I fear, of either Minister, being Radical, pushing matters to the staking of his place on his principles, if principles they have. And herein I am confirmed by Squillinger, he giving me on good authority a late conversation between Asquith and my Lord Morley, over my Lord's luncheon table at his villa of Fairmead in Wimbledon; whereat, "My dear Morley," says Asquith, "frankly now, can you see either of our good friends renouncing his £5,000 a year for a matter of a few Dreadnoughts?" "Frankly, my dear Asquith," says my Lord, "I cannot." "Neither can I," says Asquith, "so let us, by your permission, leave them to their game of bluffs and eat our luncheon in peace." And for this Squillinger do vouch, having it through his aunt from her chauffeur, who be paying court to the she-cozen of one of my Lord's serving-wenches, though whether 'tis the cozen of the cook or the parlourmaid Squillinger will not be sure.

January 21: Up, and it being frost and dry, as far as Hide Park and back through the Green Park. Here falling in with Tuppins, of the Sealing Wax Office, who tells me that certain Radicall busy-bodies have it in hand to petition the King to strike Sir E. Carson's name out of the Privy Council. Also he hath news of a well-known politician who got grievously overserved with drink the other night; so home, in error, to the wrong house, where, after much hammering, the door opened to him by the lady of the house in her night-rail, she thinking 'twas her husband. And at that minute the real husband drives up in a taxi, and a pretty brawl to follow. But to all this I paid little heed, knowing Tuppins for a vain silly talker and coiner of idle tittle-tattle; and so the wags have christened him "Dotty" Tuppins, being short for Herodotus.

Great talk of this Cabinet meeting to-morrow, and what shall come of it; but of this I am sure, that, whatever it is, it shall be no good.

January 22: Into Downing Street and to watch for Ministers assembling to the Council, but after an hour's waiting in the cold I hear that it hath been postponed to to-morrow, to my no small chagrin.

To Mitcham, golfing; and all talking over tea in the club-house of this ruling just given by the Croydon Bench against the club. Whose effect is that any one of the publick hath equal rights of play with the members; so what account have we for our 15 guineas of entrance money and 5 guineas of annual charge? Presently out into the village and here met my friend H. Bidder (the captain), who is with the publick, he assuring me that, for himself, would be glad to see some reasonable accommodation, but doubting how far this be possible in the present conditions. And herein having heard all he hath to say, I was fain to allow him some measure of reason.

January 23: A letter out of Belfast, from mine old friend Macknockintosh, a Carson's man saying how high the Catholiques are everywhere and bold in owning their religion and all of them furnishing themselves with ugly knives and pistolls for use (if it comes to fighting) against the loyall Protestants, and the Government doing nothing to disarm them; which are things that bode very ill.

I hear that the Cabinet's meeting is again postponed; which is given out under cover of an Ambassadors' banquet or some such pretext, but no one do believe that for the true cause; and some declare that it hath been put off to come Wednesday for no other reason than to burke the Chancellor's Glasgow mass-meeting, which was fixed for that day, and Asquith vowed to stop his mouth for the moment at any cost; but what be the truth of this I do not know.

Cook to me and to tell me that we are out of coles and not enough to carry over Lord's Day. So I ordered in 1 ton, yet no certainty of delivery this sa'ennight, and the charge is advanced to 32 shillings the ton, by reason of these devils of cole-porters having struck work, and all the country and Empire, I fear, in a sad ruinous condition and God knows where 'tis going to end.

I am told that we are by no means yet at the bottom of these Canteen Scandals but some in high places like to be involved and Admirall Topper told me this day he wish to God they could fasten something on to my Lord Haldane, and, if only might be on to the Chancellor himself, but doth fear, and so do I, it shall be no such luck.

NOVEL MINE PROPOSAL.

A proposal that all firemen in mines throughout the country shall be paid be the State and appointed by the workmen is to be brought before the Commons by Mr. Brace, M.P., on behalf of the South Wales Miners' Federation. This statement was made at the resumed inquiry into the Senghenydd colliery disaster, in which 439 lives were lost. The witness was Richard Davis, who said it was not unusual for a fireman to find sufficient gas to displace doors. Davis agreed that if blowers were giving off gas a fireman should be constantly on the watch so that the men could be got out in case of emergency.

Mr. Harold Hemstock, one of the special entry cadets in the cruiser Highflyer, has died suddenly on board that vessel. The ship was returning to Davenport from Portsmouth, where she had been on a week-end visit, and during physical exercises on the upper deck Mr. Hemstock collapsed. He was carried to the sick bay, where he died from heart failure.

THE WEATHER.

GENERAL RAIN IN NORTH AND NORTH-WEST.

HOPE FOR THE UNITED PROVINCES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 14.

The chief centre of the disturbance this morning is over the Punjab, and nearly general rain is reported from Baluchistan, Sind, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab and the West Himalayas. The disturbance will probably move into the Hills to-day. The cold wave, which generally follows winter storms, is already giving low temperatures in Baluchistan and Sind. Temperature is high in the central parts of the country.

The chief amounts of rainfall were:—Dalbandin 1½ in.; Quetta in.; Panjgur, Jacobabad, Hyderabad (Sind) ⅝ in.; Karachi 1; Peshawar 1¼; Cherat 2; Dera Ismail Khan and Khushab ⅜; Rawalpindi 1½; Murree 2; Lahore, Sialkote and Simla ½; Chakrata 1; Mussoree ½ and Bhuj 1 in.

Forecast:—A decrease of rainfall in the West and probable extension into the United Provinces.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

Good rain has at last fallen over the Punjab and Sind, and is now extending into the famine-stricken area of the United Provinces, where it will probably save the lives of thousands of cattle.

FAMINE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

DISTRESS ACUTE AND CRIME RISING.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 14.

The United Provinces' report for the past week states that distress in the famine area is acute and increasing, and that crime has slightly risen, but there has been no increase in mortality. Twenty-five thousand persons are now on relief works.

SIMLA, Feb. 14.

There was a heavy thunderstorm with rain at Simla last night accompanied by a gale, and damage has been done to several valuable trees in compounds. The rainfall was about an inch.

BOMBAY REPORT.

The danger signal was lowered at the Bombay Port Office, the disturbance reported near Pasni having passed inland.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-west and the north Punjab and local in the east Punjab; Multan has had 0·23", Rawalpindi 1·55", Lahore 0·48", and Ambala 0·12". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies or clear lightly clouded. Humidity is the normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—The depression from the west is shown to-day over the western half of the Punjab. It has determined moderate to heavy and nearly general rain in the north and the south-west Punjab, in Sind and Cutch and local rain in the east Punjab. Its intensity remains unchanged.

Fairly general rain is likely in the Punjab, local rain in Rajputana, and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces and some showers in Sind and the northern half of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

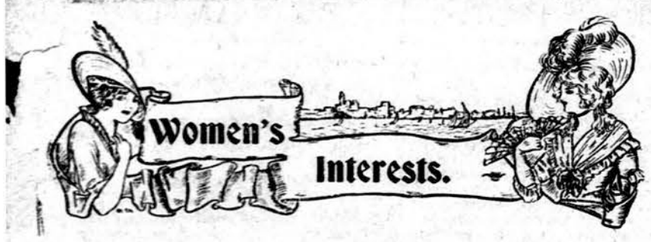
METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date
Jask ...	...	...	...	...
Muskat ...	72·5	68·3	0·12	1·91
Delhi ...	...	...	...	...
Karachi ...	63·1	56·1	1·02	1·92
Bhuj ...	8·8	60·3	0·90	0·93
Dwarka ...	80·9	67·3	0·01	0·01
Verawal ...	78·9	66·9	0·00	0·00
Rajkot ...	92·7	65·9	0·00	0·00
Bhavnagar Para...	91·8	70·8	0·00	0·00
Surat ...	90·5	65·5	...	0·00
Deesa ...	88·2	67·2	0·07	0·08
BOMBAY ...	84·8	71·5	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	86·5	68·1	...	...
Mormugao ...	86·5	71·5	...	...
Karwar ...	87·9	68·0	...	...
Malegaon ...	9·1	60·3	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	91·3	55·3	...	0·16
Poona ...	93·4	58·3	...	...
Sholapur ...	94·8	64·5	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	93·4	63·2	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	89·3	59·0	...	0·82
Madras ...	86·3	70·1	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	86·7	57·4	...	0·34

BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), on the 14th February, 1914, was 30·192, inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.



HOME AND SOCIETY.

WEDDINGS OF THE WEEK.

THE NEW SEASON.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The King has had excellent shooting in Windsor Great Park within the past few days, and while His Majesty and the shooting parties enjoyed their sport the Queen, accompanied by her friends, went out for long motor drives, returning to the Castle just before the arrival of the shooters. Than this, of course, there can be nothing more delightful. It is the ideal domestic life. It is, perhaps, needless to say that neither shooting nor motoring has been the chief occupation of the King or Queen. His Majesty has been busy with those State duties pertaining to the opening of Parliament; and the Queen has been absorbed by the social and domestic responsibilities resulting from the entertainment of a large house party, consisting chiefly of members of the diplomatic circle.

In view of the presence at Windsor Castle of many diplomatists there is something appropriate in the choice of "Diplomacy" for the command performance. I also understand that the play is a favourite one of the Queen's, her Majesty having seen it on many occasions. There is a difference between command performances at Windsor and at Balmoral or Sandringham. At the former strict Court etiquette is observed. There is no applause until the King applauds, and it ceases when the King stops signifying his approval. Those people who have booked tickets for Wyndham's next Monday will have their money returned to them, as the theatre will be closed on that night.

THE COMMAND PERFORMANCE.

Mr. Frank Curzon and Mr. Gerald du Maurier who have received the King's command to give a special performance of "Diplomacy" at Windsor Castle next Monday are well known and much liked in theatrical and literary circles. Mr. du Maurier is the son of the late George du Maurier, the celebrated artist and author. He is an old Harrovian, and brother of Lieut.-Col. Guy Louis du Maurier who wrote that extraordinary dramatic play "An Englishman's Home." This is Mr. Gerald du Maurier's first "command" as a manager, although he has on one or two previous occasions been a member of a company appearing in a command performance. The stage, which is being fitted up in the Waterloo Chamber at Windsor Castle, will be about the same size as that at Wyndham's. A special set of canvas scenery has had to be painted, as the scenery in use at Wyndham's is solid built stuff not easy to take to pieces or reconstruct. The accommodation in the hall will be for between two and three hundred persons. The company will arrive at Windsor by special train about seven and will be the King's guests to dinner at the Castle.

AN INTERESTING SEASON.

Another social season is about to begin and it promises to be one of great interest. With the State opening of Parliament next week, the spring season begins. Already many dates have been taken by hostesses who up to now have contented themselves with giving little impromptu dances, the invitations to which were made verbally or by telephone. The formal announcement of dates means that the coming dances are somewhat larger and more important a together than the little intimate affairs which preceded them. Last year many of the best balls of the season took place in the spring.

LADY MARY CURZON'S DEBUT.

Their Majesties' Courts in 1914 will witness the largest list of debutantes since the Coronation year. Lady Curzon will make many of the official presentations and Mrs. Lewis Harcourt will present Colonial ladies. Lord and Lady Desborough are spending the next two or three months at Taplow Court, their beautiful riverside home, which was let for a short time in the autumn to Mr. Wanamaker. Lady Desborough has been doing a good deal of entertaining at Taplow just lately and is giving a ball there this week, at which Lady Mary Curzon, the eldest daughter of Lord Curzon of Kedleston is to make her formal debut. Lady Desborough loves entertaining and is one of the most popular and successful of hostesses.

THE FASHIONING TIME

There are many women who dislike to be troubled about dress. They are the kind who say, "Anything will do for me. I can't be worried in thinking about fashions," and more often than not they either buy ready-made frocks which do not suit their particular individuality, or else they blindly follow the dictates of a dressmaker who chooses what she thinks is best for her client. A very well-known woman who lived the busiest of lives once said that she disposed of the question of dress by devoting four days in the year to the consideration of this subject. Two days in spring were given up to thinking out what dresses she would require till the autumn, and the other two days were devoted to planning out her toilette for the next six months. She then considered the question of dress settled for the year, and took no further trouble about it. This plan has the advantage of system, but every woman cannot follow it, as she is unable to afford the expense of several frocks at the same time. Still, it is an excellent idea to plan out what will probably be wanted for three or four months ahead. The beginning of February invariably suggests what in a few weeks springtime will be with us, and possibly new fashions.

RIBBONS.

Ribbon designs are very numerous just now. Riches are needed as trimming for the little taffeta frocks which will be worn as soon as early spring days bring a change of costume. These frocks are already well in evidence on the Riviera and ribbon is freely used as a variation from silk. No quality is too rich for some of the decorative schemes to which these silken bands are put. One of the latest qualities is almost as heavy in its appearance as ribbed velvet. Gauze ribbons will be repeated this season, but designing is novel and contrasts show something new. Sashes will be mostly made of thick ribbon in bold contrasts to the frocks they ornament, and a big bow specially planned will decorate the front of afternoon as well as evening frocks. A touch of ribbon is noted in some of the new hats, even if it be but a twist of the most narrow, which springs out into a fanlike bow or a cockade twisted into upspringing loops. Innumerable yards of ribbon will go to give the finishing touch to dainty lingerie robes, and some of the pretty little morning frocks will be trimmed altogether with ruched or even merely folded ribbon.

A LOVELY BRIDE.

Lord Knaresborough's beautiful daughter, who was married to Mr. Richard Legh, Lord Newton's heir, this week, at St. Peter's, Eaton square, wore a shimmering robe of supple tissue covered with heavy gold embroidery. The severely classic lines of the dress were emphasised by a voluminous train made of rich gold and white brocatelle. As Miss Meysey, Thompson is unusually tall and flaxen-haired, she made a picturesque bride veiled in old Flemish lace and crowned with a diadem of orange-blossoms Consistently with a bridal attire of white and gold, the same colouring was selected for the retinue of ten bridesmaids who escorted the bride. Each of the ten girls wore dresses of filmy white chiffon, lined with shining gold tissue. Their head-dress consisted of flat wreaths of green bay leaves, from which floated veils of white tulle. Long stalked arum lillies were carried by each attendant, to whom the bridegroom gave pendants of blue aquamarine, set in diamonds, as a souvenir of the occasion. His brother, Mr. Piers Legh, attended him as best man.

SKETCHED BY QUEEN VICTORIA.

It is well-known that Queen Victoria was a clever artist; and just recently there died at Newport, Isle of Wight, a lady—Mrs. Alexander Mearman—who when a girl was sketched by Queen Victoria. Mrs. Mearman and her sister were playing in the highway near Osborne when their appearance attracted the Queen's attention as she was driving by. An equerry was sent to ask the girls to attend at Osborne to be sketched, and her Majesty completed portraits of both.

ANGLO-INDIAN WEDDING.

At Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, this week, Captain George Llewelyn Meyrick, eldest son of Sir George Meyrick, Bt., of Hinton Admiral, Hants, was married to Marjorie Florence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hamlin, Ceylon. The Rev. H. R. Gamble, the vicar, and the Rev. C. O. S. Hatton performed the ceremony. The bride wore a white crape meteor dress embroidered with pearls and diamante, the full Court train being lined with chiffon and draped with Brussels lace. Captain Denis Kelly acted as best man.

THE NEW NAPOLEON.

It is curious that the centenary of Napoleon's fall should see the birth of a great-grandson who is the heir to the Bonapartist claims. Prince Victor Napoleon, the father of the infant, is the Pretender to the Imperial throne and has occupied that position since the death of the Prince Imperial in 1879. The little Prince—a potential Napoleon IV—has a number of influential relations in the Europe which exiles his ancestor. His mother is a Princess of the Royal House of Belgium, and his aunt is a Princess of the Royal House of Greece. His maternal grandmother was a Princess of the House of Savoy; and through her he has ties of cousinship with the present King of Italy and the late King of Portugal. Also, his aunt was at one time married to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg, the elder brother of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria. Many a Pretender has started on his career with fewer advantages.

LOCKSLEY HALL.

A small freehold holding of historic interest, the residence of which is renowned as Locksley Hall where Tennyson wrote his famous poem, has just been sold for £1,040, by public auction at Louth, near Grimsby. The holding is situated in the parish of North Somercotes and in the old hall, the Locksley Hall of the late Lord Tennyson, parts of the old edifice still remain, including the beautiful panelled morning room where the Poet Laureate wrote;

'Tis the place, and all around it as of old the curlews call,
Dreary gleams about the Moorland, flying over Locksley Hall.
Locksley Hall, that in the distance overlooks the sandy tracts,
And the hollow ocean ridges roaring into cataracts.

FAITHFUL MAID.

A story of life-long affection between mistress and maid was connected with a double funeral which has just taken place from a house in Applegarth-road, West Kensington, London.

Here lived Mrs. Flora M. E. Wilson, aged seventy-six, the widow of an engineer, and her old maid servant, Elizabeth Hawes known to her friends as "Faithful Elizabeth" Elizabeth had been with her mistress for fifty one years.

"When Mr. Wilson died eighteen years ago," said a relative, 'the widow bought ground for a grave at Hammersmith Cemetery. She said to her maid. 'We will be buried there together.'"

A day or two ago the mistress died. Elizabeth was prostrated with grief and died two days later, in her sixty-seventh year. Before she died she said: "I want to go with my mistress."

Two hearses took the bodies to the cemetery and according to the wish of Mrs. Wilson they were buried together in her husband's grave.

CHEQUE-BOOKS FOR WIVES.

DOMESTIC ACCOUNTANCY.

ADVICE TO THE "EARNING SEX."

An interesting analysis of the relative positions of husband and wife on the question of spending the income was made by Miss Lucy H. Yates during a lecture on 'The Spending Sex' at St. Columba's Hall, South Norwood, in mail week. Like a sensible woman, she began by recognising that wives are positive little terrors for spending money unless they are watched by a benevolent eye. But greater responsibility, she said, brought greater care and thriftiness, and she advocated, where possible, cheque-books for wives.

"Few women can avoid being spenders, either of their own earnings or of those of other people," she said. "The male sex is the earning sex, and in proportion as a man is drawn aside from his definite work of earning and has for any reason to become the spender, by just so much is his earning power weakened and his energy dissipated. In the working-class this principle is very fully recognised. You will hear working-men say. 'What is a man's wife for, if she cannot spend his money for him?': and children look to 'Mother' for everything.

"It is in the grades of society above the working class that trouble begins to show itself. The income is then not only shared, but a sort of dual control is set up. If this dual control partook of the nature of a partnership between two business men, there might be little to be said against it, but it does not. The working-man's wife, through her complete responsibility, learns administration, but the middle-class wife, for lack of this complete power and authority, grows increasingly unthrifty in her spending as her income expands, and is easily led away into extravagance."

The lecturer admitted that to set against this contention there was the fact that a business and professional man can rarely pass over his income into the hands of his wife, as a working-man may. It may vary, and he may need some of it to use as capital, while there are many things even pertaining to housekeeping that he thinks it wiser to keep in his own hands.

But in support of giving more complete power and responsibility to the wife, the lecturer said: "The income allotted to a wife should be the whole, not a part, of that set aside for the maintenance of the household. There should not be an allowance for housekeeping and one for dress, another for education, and so on. Moreover, the amount of income put into her hands should be hers to deal with in perfect freedom and no audit of her accounts should be asked. Further, this income should be made over to her by cheque, and she should be given a cheque-book and bank account to deal with as she thinks well. . . The wife who has her own cheque-book and bank account will speedily find out that she has a ready method of account-keeping by filling in the counterfoils and noting there what each cheque was used for, which except for analysis of income, will provide a record that will suffice for all ordinary purposes.

"The woman who uses a cheque-book is likely to become a much more scientific spender than the one who goes about with coins in her pocket. There is something so cold-blooded and matter of fact about a cheque that it seems instinctively to act as a 'check' on spending."

An Evening Frock.

A simple evening frock showing the fascination of satin charmeuse in combination with ninon, which forms the kimono bodice. With this gown worn a magnificent wrap of brocade, lined with chiffon and trimmed with fur.

FASHIONS AT HOME

LOOSENESS OF THE COAT AND SKIRT.

ADVANTAGES FOR BOTH SLIM AND AMPLE FIGURES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The vagueness which was introduced into fashions at the beginning of the Autumn Season has now become a feature in almost every realm of dress. The coat and skirt has been the last to surrender its old outline to the undefined appearance of the new. But surrender it has done, and some of the new coats and skirts which are exploiting so charmingly this loose appearance are really exceedingly becoming. I think it will be a long while before the pendulum of fashion swings back again to the tailored coat and skirt which fitted closely to the lines of the form. The new idea which conceals and yet with every movement of the wearer reveals the form is becoming to many women. It helps to give a fictiticious impression of rotundity to the slim figure, while in the case of a woman of ample proportions, the general vagueness serves to detract rather than attract one's attention.

Some of the new costume coats are cut with very wide armholes either plainly stitched or else in Magyar fashion. The loose upper portion of the coat is attached to a deep basque which commences from just above the waist-line or else hangs from just beneath the arm-pits. The idea is decidedly in Empire style, and is perhaps really the vanguard of a fashion which will be popular in the coming spring.

LOW WAISTED COAT.

Yet another way obtaining that of looseness now *le dernier cri* is the low waisted coat which has been before us now for so many months. It is only recently however, that women of fashion have grown to recognize its very real charm, and although Viennese and Parisian models have long displayed its fascination it has not been universally seen in the streets or at fashionable gatherings until comparatively recently. Many of these low waisted coats are cut with great fulness above the waistband which encircles the hips. Beneath this band is seen a very short basque of not more than four or five inches deep at the most. The band which is inevitable to give the desired "cachet," is now always made of the same material as the coat itself, thus the low waist line is not exaggerated and the coat from the distance gives almost the appearance of being cut in one straight line.

DAINTY SCENT BALLS.

A deliciously fragrant scent ball may be made with an orange, and will be found very useful for linen, lace, or handkerchief boxes, says a women's paper. Also, if put with blankets, it will effectively rebuff moths. Take a perfectly sound orange and stick cloves all over it, forcing them in to the hands. Put them in as thickly as possible. When dry this will emit a delicious odour, and retain its scent for more than a year.

The Queen of Rumania, who for some time has been suffering from an affection of the eyes, has undergone a slight surgical operation.

WOMEN'S SPORT AT HOME.

DEFEAT OF THE KENT HOCKEY TEAM.

GOLF HANDICAPS.

There is practically no women's golf being played at present, but the dead season is almost over, wrote the *Standard* in mail week. County matches begin in the middle of February and will be numerous in March. Beyond these matches and club meetings there is, however, nothing of importance until April, when the big competitions begin. On April 1 the Ladies' Legal Golf Association will hold their tournament at Maidenhead. On April 28 the Ladies' Parliamentary Association will hold their annual meeting at Ranelagh. Before that there are open meetings at Barnehurst and Ranelagh. Then on May 11 there will begin, at Hunstanton, the most important meeting of the year, when the Ladies Open Championship will attract the attention of all players. From then onwards there are important meetings almost every week until the final rounds of the County Championship are played on November 4 and 5 at Sandwell Park, an excellent course near West Bromwich, in Staffordshire.

The annual council meeting of the Ladies' Golf Union will be held at the Cafe Monico on February 3. The most interesting business is that connected with the handicaps. For some considerable time it has been felt that a very large number of players are handicapped too low, and these players do not stand the least possible chance when they meet any of the best known exponents of the game. Handicaps are based on the bogey score, and under these conditions there are no women who are really worthy of being plus players. The only course possible, therefore, will be to increase the handicaps of the less skilful players. But players do not like to have their handicaps increased, and so there is opposition to this scheme.

The Kent hockey team have just completed a tour in the Eastern Counties. Lincolnshire were beaten by eleven goals to nil, and Suffolk by 17 goals to one, scored by Miss Wolton. The surprise of the tour was the victory of Norfolk over their visitors, who were strongly represented, by five goals to two. The ground was not so level as those more usually played on by Kent, but it was not really bad. One critic who wishes to explain away Kent's defeat states that the Norfolk side were rough, but this is not correct. They were, it is true, a little robust in their methods, but nothing more. The fact is, Kent lost through over-confidence. Norfolk's victory will do them much good. Cambridgeshire, like Kent, have been on tour. They beat Northamptonshire and Warwickshire. This last victory of theirs was by far their best performance. Their halves were always good, Mrs. Hamblin-Smith and Miss A. B. Dale being especially prominent. At full-back Miss M. A. Gaskell and Miss Thompson were very sound. The forwards, who were not fully representative of the county's strength, did well, particularly in front of goal, where Miss C. J. Gaskell, in the centre, was always very accurate. Miss Muirhead on the outside left, played a most promising game.

Following on the Western Tournament at Weston-super. Mare, the West team for the International Trials, which will be begun on Wednesday, February 11, was chosen. This year the West will play all their matches at home, three games being played at Cheltenham and one at Bristol. The side will be:—Miss M. Lidderdale (Gloucestershire), goal; Miss C. Baldwin (Somersetshire), and Miss D. Roberts (Gloucestershire), backs; Miss F. Thompson (Gloucestershire), Miss S. Temple (Devonshire), and Miss P. Hill (Somersetshire), half-backs; Miss D. Henniker (Somersetshire), Miss E. Matthews (Wiltshire), Miss K. Lidderdale (Gloucestershire), Miss W. Davy (Devonshire), and Miss D. White (Somersetshire), forwards.

SIR OLIVER LODGE'S TALE OF A WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

An amusing reminiscence of the early days of the Bedford College for Women was recounted by Sir Oliver Lodge at an inaugural lecture in the new buildings of the College in Regent's Park.

In those far-off days—about forty years ago, when he was appointed Professor of Physics—a chaperon was always present at a lecture, and sat throughout sewing, knitting, or doing something all the time, though what it was expected the lecturer would say to the students he really did not know. The lecturer was probably far more afraid of them than they were of him. (Laughter.)

Giving an illustration of the power of ether, Sir Oliver instanced an electric tramcar. The power, he said, was not in the copper wire. The wire acted as a conductor of the ether, and when the latter was overcharged with electricity the strain was not on the wire, but on the ether. This was shown by the fact that the wire did not slacken, but the insulation broke down.

AMERICAN GIRLS IN EUROPE.

Under the auspices of the American Woman's Club a largely attended meeting took place in mail week at the clubhouse in Prager Platz, called to protest against charges circulated in the United States in regard to "immorality" among American girl music students in Berlin and other European art centres. Various speakers reviewed the charges from different standpoints the consensus of opinion being reflected in a set of resolutions which were unanimously adopted, protesting vigorously against malicious accusations.

From the Poets.

GIPSY SONG.

To the old, long life and treasure;
To the young all health and pleasure;
To the fair, their face
With eternal grace,
And the soul to be loved at leisure;
To the witty, all clear mirrors;
To the foolish, their dark errors;
To the loving sprite
A secure delight;
To the zealous, his own false terrors.

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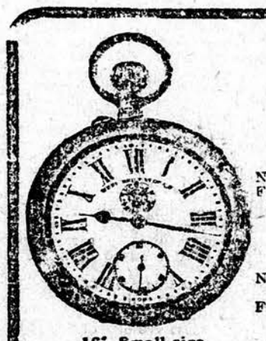

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SHIP-BUILDING IN 1913.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LLOYD'S REGISTER.

LEADING BRITISH POSITION.

We take the following from the annual review by Lloyd's Register of the world's ship-building in 1913, a copy of which has been sent to us by the local representative of the Corporation :—

During 1913, exclusive of warships, 688 vessels of 1,932,153 tons gross (viz., 641 steamers of 1,919,578 tons and 47 sailing vessels of 12,575 tons) have been launched in the United Kingdom. The sailing ship tonnage is composed, however, almost entirely of barges and similar craft. The warships launched at both Government and private yards amount to 49 of 271,376 tons displacement. The total output of the United Kingdom for the year has, therefore, been 737 vessels of 2,203,529 tons. These totals are analysed in the accompanying tables, but the following notes will also be of interest. In these notes, warships are excluded from consideration except where they are specially mentioned.

The output of mercantile tonnage in the United Kingdom during 1913 shows an increase of 193,639 tons on that of last year, and is the highest ever reached, exceeding the previous record (1906) by 104,000 tons. As regards war vessels the total is nearly 80,000 tons more than in 1912.

Practically the whole of the tonnage launched has been built of steel, and over 99 per cent. is composed of steam tonnage.

COMPARISON OF TONNAGE AFLOAT, 1912-1913.

Of the total output, nearly 78 1-3 per cent., or 1,513,107 tons (1,509,080 steam tons and 4,027 sailing tons) has been built for registration in the United Kingdom.

In this connexion, it should be noted that, from the information at present in the possession of Lloyd's Register, the gross tonnage of United Kingdom vessels lost, broken up, etc., during the last twelve months appears to have been 241,000 tons (217,000 steam, 24,000 sail), while the sales to other Countries have reached the record total of 780,000 tons (742,000 steam, 38,000 sail). On the other hand 9,104 tons, all steam, built in 1913 outside the United Kingdom, and 81,000 tons (78,000 steam, 3,000 sail) belonging to other countries were purchased by United Kingdom owners.

The steam tonnage of the United Kingdom would thus appear to have increased by about 637,000 tons, and the sailing tonnage to have decreased by about 55,000 tons. The net increase of United Kingdom tonnage at the end of 1913 is therefore about 582,000 tons.

From the Annual Statements of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom, issued by the Board of Trade showing the number and tonnage of vessels on the Register at the end of each year, which statements, however, take into account vessels of less than 100 tons, it appears that the net increases in the United Kingdom tonnage for the previous five years were as follows :—1908, 161,873 tons ; 1909, 150,686 tons ; 1910, 66,694 tons ; 1911, 339,564 tons ; 1912, 370,718 tons.

VESSELS LAUNCHED FOR OTHER COUNTRIES.

The amount of tonnage launched for other countries during 1913 was 419,046 tons, forming over 21¼ per cent. of the total output, as compared with nearly 24 per cent. in 1912, 22 1-3 per cent. in 1911, 19¼ per cent. in 1910, 24 2-5 per cent. in 1909, 40 per cent. in 1908, 34 per cent. in 1907, and 20 1-3 per cent. in 1906. Holland has provided the largest amount of work for the ship-builders of the United Kingdom, viz. :—13 vessels of 83,992 tons (nearly 5 per cent. of the total output). Norway occupies he second position with 54,111 tons being followed by Greece (39,999 tons), the British Colonies (37,118 tons), and Russia (31,217 tons).

SIZE AND SPEED OF VESSELS.

The number of large steamers launched in the United Kingdom during 1913 has greatly exceeded the average of recent years. During the five years, 1908—12,205 vessels of 6,000 tons and upwards were launched in the United Kingdom showing a yearly average of 41 vessels ; and of the total number, 57 were of 10,000 tons and upwards (yearly average about 11).

The returns for 1913 show that 84 vessels of 6,000 tons and above were launched. Of these, 21 were over 10,000 tons each, the largest being the Cunard Liner Aquitania, of 47,000 tons, and the Allan Line steamers Alsatian, and Calgarian, 18,485 tons each. The following are the other vessels of 13,000 tons and upwards, viz.:—

	Tons gross.
Andes	15,620
Alcantara	15,600
Orduna	15,600
Ulysses	14,491
Tubantia	14,055
Gelria	13,868
Alaunia	15,450
Andania	13,405

The average tonnage of steamers launched in the United Kingdom during 1913 is 2,995 tons ; but if steamers of less than 500 tons be excluded the average of the remaining steamers reaches 4,292 tons gross, which is a considerable advance on the mean of the averages of the previous five years.

Of the vessels launched in the United Kingdom 16 are capable of a speed of 16 knots and above. The fastest of these are the Turbine vessel Aquitania, and two other turbine steamers intended for service in the Irish Sea and for the English Channel respectively, the three designed for a speed of over 20 knots.

TURBINES AND INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES.

Four steamships, viz. :—Andes, 15,620 tons Alcantara, 15,600 tons, Orduna, 15,600 tons, and Katomba, 9,424 tons, have been fitted with a combination of turbines and reciprocating engines. During 1913, including the vessels mentioned in the preceding paragraph, seven steamers were launched with a total tonnage of 88,927 tons which will have turbines only.

The launches for the year also include 3 vessels of a total tonnage of 8,494 tons with internal combustion engines, the largest being the Aram, of about 3,550 tons. In addition, 14 small vessels of under 300 tons each, also fitted with motors, were launched during the year.

OTHER SPECIAL TYPES.

Of steamers building on the Isherwood system of longitudinal framing, 47 were launched during 1913, with a gross total tonnage of 276,233 tons. Including 31 of these vessels with a tonnage of 199,750 tons, there were launched during the past year 43 steamers of 237,548 tons for the carriage of oil in bulk. The returns also include 7 vessels of other special constructional design ; 117 steam trawlers and other fishing vessels ; 25 tugs ; besides a large number of dredgers, barges and other vessels designed for channel, river and other special services.

OUTPUT OF LEADING PORTS.

The Glasgow district occupies the first place among the ship-building centres of the country, showing an output of 415,044 tons. Then follow Newcastle (366,331 tons), Sunderland, (299,964 tons), Greenock (269,743 tons), and Middlesbro' (154,743 tons), Hartlepool (153,071 tons), and Belfast (129,081 tons). In warship tonnage Glasgow also leads with 66,803 tons displacement, closely followed by Newcastle 65,373 tons, and Barrow 54,400 tons.

PROGRESS OF SHIP-BUILDING DURING THE YEAR.

As regards the movement of the ship-building industry during the year 1913, Lloyd's Register Returns show that, at the opening of the year irrespective of warships, 1,970,065 tons were being built in the United Kingdom. The returns for the March quarter indicated an increase of about 94,000 tons in the work in hand, thus recording the highest total ever reached. Since then a steady decline has taken place. The June returns showed a decrease of about 60,000 tons, and the September returns a further decrease of 16,000 tons. The amount of tonnage under construction at the end of December (1,956,606 tons), although 107,000 tons less than the record figures of last March, is within 13,000 tons of the total building at the end of 1912. The total warship tonnage under construction in the country is now 604,801 tons displacement as compared with 496,875 tons twelve months ago.

WORK IN HAND AT THE END OF 1913.

At the end of December there were under construction, including a number of vessels already launched but not completed, 73 vessels of between 6,000 and 10,000 tons ; 23 of between 10,000 and 15,000 tons ; 9 of between 15,000 and 20,000 tons ; 2 of between 20,000 and 40,000 tons, and 2 of over 45,000 tons each.

Many of these are of special interest, amongst which are the following, not yet launched and therefore not dealt with in the foregoing notes:—

(*a*) Nine steamers, with a total gross tonnage of 77,360 tons to be fitted with steam turbines. The largest are one of 15,000 tons for the Orient Line and one of 14,500 tons for the Cunard Line.

(*b*) Eleven steamers, with a total gross tonnage of 227,980 tons, which will all be fitted with a combination of steam turbines and reciprocating engines ; the largest being the Britannic, 48,000 tons, White Star Line ; the Statendam, 32,500 tons, Holland-Amerika Line ; one, 27,000 tons, Red Star Line ; and two of 15,600 tons each for the Pacific S.N. Co.

(*c*) Eleven vessels (of over 3,000 tons each) with a total tonnage of 51,975 tons, besides a number of small craft, for which the propelling power will be internal combustion engines.

(*d*) Thirty-one steamers to carry oil in bulk with a total tonnage of about 196,000.

(*e*) Twenty-eight steamers of about 188,000 tons which are building on the Isherwood longitudinal framing system. Twenty-two of these vessels, of about 157,000 tons, are oil-carrying vessels, and are included in the figures given in paragraph (*d*).

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Attention is drawn to the statistics given in Tables VI. and VII., from which it appears that outside the United Kingdom, there have been launched during the year, 1,193 vessels of 1,806,262 tons divided as follows :—Merchant and other vessels, 1,062 of 1,400,729 tons (839 steamers of 1,269,000 tons and 423 sailing vessels of 131,729 tons); war ships, 131 of 405,533 tons displacement. The figures for merchant tonnage show the very large increase of over 237,000 tons as compared with those for 1912 and constitute a record. The leading places are held by Germany (465,226 tons), the United States of America (276,448 tons), France (176,095 tons), and Holland (104,236 tons).

The returns for the year include 45 vessels of between 4,000 and 6,000 tons; 43 of between 6,000 and 8,000 tons ; 11 of between 8,000 and 10,000 tons ; 8 of between 10,000 and 15,000 tons ; and 4 of over 15,000 tons each ; these last being launched in Germany. The largest vessel of the year was the turbine s. s. Vaterland, of about 56,000 tons. During 1913, thirteen vessels of over 3,700 tons each, to be fitted with internal combustion engines, were launched. Their aggregate tonnage amounted to about 66,800 tons. A large number of vessels of small tonnage similarly fitted were also launched. The figures for the year include 6 steamers of a total tonnage of 85,950 tons to be fitted with turbines, and 5 of 67,361 tons which will have a combination of reciprocating engines and turbines.

The output for the year also includes 27 oil-carrying steamers of a total tonnage of 129,400 tons.

The total output of war vessels (131 of 405,533 tons displacement) shows an increase of about 63,000 tons displacement on the figures for the preceding year.

WORK IN HAND.

At the end of December there were under construction in the world (outside the United Kingdom) 1,37,537 tons gross (1,353,098 tons steam and 21,429 tons sail). Germany occupies the first position with 544,682 tons and next come France with 229,020 tons, the United States with 147,597 tons and Holland with 126,867 tons. These figures are exclusive of vessels for service on inland rivers. Of vessels, the construction of which had been actually commenced but which were not yet launched, there were 62 steamers of between 5,000 and 10,000 tons (20 of which are building in Germany) ; 15 steamers of between 10,000 and 15,000 tons; 3 steamers between 15,000 and 20,000 tons; and 4 steamers of over 20,000 tons, 3 in Germany and 1 in France, the largest being of about 56,000 tons building in Germany, and 1 of 30,000 tons building in France. These figures include 4 vessels (104,000 tons) to be fitted with turbines; 5 of 86,500 tons with a combination of turbines and reciprocating engines, and 4 of 21,200 tons to be fitted with internal combustion engines. There are also 6 other vessels building on the Continent of between 1,000 and 4,000 tons each, to be fitted with this latter type of engine.

COMPARISON OF OUTPUTS.

The returns under review show that both in the United Kingdom and abroad the year 1913 has been one of unprecedented activity. The tonnage actually launched during the twelve months amounts to over 4 million tons, including warships.

The highest individual increases for the year are : Italy, 100 per cent. ; Austria-Hungary and France, 59 per cent. each ; Denmark, 57 per cent.

Of the tonnage launched in the world during 1913, the United Kingdom had acquired 45·7 per cent. ; while 58 per cent. was launched in the United Kingdom. If, however, only seagoing merchant steamers of 3,000 tons and upwards be taken into account, out of the total of 417 such steamers, of 2,573,618 tons, launched in the world, 64·3·4 per cent. of the tonnage has been launched in the United Kingdom.

SUMMARY OF WORLD'S OUTPUT.

Table VI. shows that the total output of the world during 1913 appears to have been 4,009,791 tons ; warships 676,909 tons and merchant vessels 3,332,882 tons (3,188,578 steam, 144,304 sail). The merchant tonnage shows an increase of about 431,000 tons on the figures for 1912. According to the latest information received by Lloyd's Register, the gross tonnage of vessels of all nationalities totally lost, broken up, etc., during the twelve months amounts to about 682,000 tons gross (492,000 steam, 183,000 sail).

The net increase of the world's mercantile tonnage at the end of 1913 is thus about 2,651,000 tons. Steam tonnage has been increased by about 2,690,000 tons, while sailing tonnage has been reduced by 39,000 tons.

The figures given throughout this Annual Summary under the heading of Sail—with the exception of those in Table X.—are made up almost entirely of barges, lighters, and similar non-self-propelling craft. It may be pointed out that the gross tonnage of sea-going vessels depending solely upon their sails as a means of propulsion which were launched during 1913, does not amount to more than 36,500 tons, even taking into account the seagoing schooner barges trading on the East Coast of the United States. During the year under review 17 such barges with a total tonnage of over 16,000 tons have been launched.

As the figures given in Table X. refer to sea-going sailing vessels only, it appears that the net loss to the world's fleet of sea-going sailing vessels for the year 1913 amounts actually to 147,000 tons gross, instead of 39,000 tons as mentioned above.

CLASSED BY LLOYD'S REGISTER.

Of the vessels launched during 1913, 654 of 2,070,415 tons (including 134 vessels of 506,913 tons launched outside the United Kingdom), have been built under the Society's inspection with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register Book. These figures show the enormous increase of 445,000 tons as compared with those of 1912, which were themselves up to that date the highest on record.

WARSHIP TONNAGE.

The tables show that the warship tonnage launched in the world during 1913 amounts to about 677,000 tons displacement. This total exceeds the tonnage launched during 1912 by about 142,000 tons and is the largest reached with the exception of 1911, the output for which year was 92,000 tons higher.

It may be of interest to mention that the battleships recorded in Table V. as launched for "other flags" are intended for the Turkish Navy (2 of 50,500 tons) ; Chilian Navy (1 of 28,000 tons) ; and Spanish Navy (1 of 15,452 tons). Excluding this last ship, the average displacement of the battleships and battle-cruisers launched during 1913 is no less than 25,742 tons.

Table XIII (b) distinguishes the total tonnage launched in other countries. As all British warships have been launched in the United Kingdom, it may be remarked that if the total tonnage of British warships, Table XIII (a), is deducted from the total tonnage built in the United Kingdom, Table XIII (c) there remain 171 warships of 477,267 tons displacement built in the United Kingdom for various other navies during the last twenty-two years.

LORD STRATHCONA'S FUNERAL.

Lord Strathcona was laid to rest at Highgate Cemetery on January 26, after a truly imperial tribute had been paid to his memory at Westminster Abbey. It was his own expressed wish that he should be placed in the same vault that received his wife only two months ago, and the members of his family had thus to decline the offer of the Dean of Westminster to provide a burial place in the Abbey. But it was universally felt that the passing of so great an imperialist should be marked by the full public expression of an empire's sorrow, and so his body was conveyed to the Abbey in the morning and in the presence of a vast congregation a solemn and beautiful memorial service was held. The King and Queen were represented by Lord Allendale, and Queen Alexandra was represented by Lord Howe. Major Malcolm Murray attended for the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Capt. Eric Bonham for Prince Arthur of Connaught, Capt. Lane for the Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), Major Evan Martin for Prince and Princess Christian, and Commander Alfred Tarleton, R.N., for the Duchess of Albany.

A report was published in some papers to the effect that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to have a conference with leading bankers with a view of considering, in the light of their expert advice, questions relating to tax-collection and kindred matters. "An absolute myth," is the description applied to the statement by the Press Association, on authority.

King Louis of Bavaria has rebuked a deputation of aristocratic ladies who begged him to become the patron of certain asylums for sick animals which they proposed to establish throughout the Empire. After inquiring how much money they had collected, the King said : "My dear ladies, sick animals we kill, but sick men we help Use your money for the sick, needy and helpless. These you can assist, but sick cats, dogs, and horses you cannot. I beg you to take my words to heart."

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

PRINCESS SOPHIA DHULEEP SINGH'S JEWELS.

Under a distress order made by the Feltham (Middlesex) justices, a pearl necklace and a gold bangle, the property of Princess Sophia Dhuleep Singh, of Farraday House, Hampton Court, were sold by auction at the Twickenham Town Hall, on Jan. 26. The necklace, containing 131 small pearls and said to be worth £50., was knocked down for £11, and the bracelet realised £7, its nominal value, the purchaser in both cases being Miss Gertrude Eaton, the honorary secretary of the Women's Tax Resistance League. The Princess before the sale protested that it was unjust that women shoul have no voice in the making of the laws of the country.

SUIT AGAINST A RETIRED NAVAL OFFICER.

In this suit Gwendolen Carew More Molyneux McCowen, of Loseley Park, Guildford, whose maiden name was Molyneux, petitioned for a decree of judicial separation from the respondent John Wallis More Molyneux McCowen, formerly John Wallis McCowen, on the ground of his cruelty. The respondent had filed an answer denying that charge, but he did not now defend the suit. Mr. Justice Horridge pronounced a decree of judicial separation and gave the petitioner the custody of her child. No order was made as to costs, as Mr. Barnard stated that the petitioner did not wish to ask for costs against her husband.

ACCIDENT ON THE MAURETANIA.

While a number of men, principally fitters, were brazing turbine blades in the Mauretania, in the Canada Dock, Liverpool, on Jan. 26, a cylinder containing gas for brazing purposes exploded with terrific force. Aid was at once forthcoming, and when an examination had been made three men were found killed outright and six others seriously injured, one of whom has since died. The dead men were much mutilated.

INCOME-TAX ASSESSOR'S DISAPPEARANCE.

The body of a gentlemen answering the description of Major T. C. Walls, assessor of income tax, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, E. C., who has been missing since Dec. 22 last, was found floating in the river under Vauxhall Bridge at 7-15 a.m. on Jan. 26. The body was taken to the Lambeth mortuary, where it was identified later in the day by three sons, Messrs. Frank, Ernest and Albert Walls, as that of Major Walls. There was no difficulty whatever about the identification, and there were no marks of violence on the body. At the inquest on Jan. 27 a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned.

MR. R. T. MALLETT'S ESTATE.

Mr. Robert Trefusis Mallet, formerly chief engineer of the Indian Railway Service, and Director-General of Railways in India, left estate of which the net personality has been sworn at £8,288. The testator directed that his body should be burned, and that the ashes should not be preserved and that no religious ceremony should be held over his remains nor cenotaph nor memorial erected to his memory, and that the total cost of his funeral should not exceed £20. He left £250 each to the Rationalist Press Association and the Moral Education League.

FATAL FLIGHT AT HENDON.

Mr. George Lee Temple, the well-known airman, met with a fatal accident while making an exhibition flight at the London Aerodrome, Hendon, on Jan. 25. The accounts of the accident differ somewhat, but it seems that as Mr. Lee Temple was making a steep descent a gust of wind struck the tail of his machine, which was close to the ground. The machine struck the earth sharply with its propeller, and Mr. Lee Temple's neck was broken. This is the view of the accident taken by Mr. R. T. Gates, general manager of the Hendon Aerodrome, who was an eye-witness of the occurrence.

FIRE AT SOUTH SHIELDS.

A disastrous fire occurred late on Jan. 25 at South Shields, when huge coal-shipping jetties belonging to the Harton Coal Company were destroyed, together with valuable electrical plant. The damage is estimated at £90,060.

AMMUNITION SUPPLY.

One result of the Balkan campaign, writes the *Army and Navy Gazette*, has been to show that the expenditure of ammunition, specially by the artillery, will be far greater than has hitherto been provided for. Thus some Servian batteries fired 1,800 rounds per gun in twelve days' fighting. This lesson is fully appreciated in the great foreign armies. The Germans have already increased their stock of ammunition to 2,000 rounds per gun, and are now providing motor ammunition waggons to deliver direct to the fighting line, which would be impossible with horsed waggons. The French have 1,500 rounds per gun, and have decided to increase this number ; the supply carried in the field amounts to 510 rounds per gun, and the Swiss have now the same number. Even minor military powers such as Holland and Spain are increasing the ammunition supply in the battery. It is to be hoped that our own authorities are alive to the importance of this matter.

FIRE AT SEA.

A graphic story of how the crew of the Liverpool barque Battle Abbey escaped fire in mid-ocean reached Queenstown from Astoria, Oregon. The barque caught fire while on a voyage from Newcastle, New South Wales, to Vancouver, British Columbia, and the captain, his wife, two children and sixteen members of the crew were rescued by the German barque Eilbek after three days and two nights in an open boat. The two first lifeboats got out were smashed by heavy seas against the vessel's side. But the third got away safely with twenty occupants, making for the American coast, 300 miles distant. During the first day and night a terrible gale blew and the boat was swept by seas, drenching to the skin the captain's two little daughters, who clung for protection to their mother. It was not until noon on the third day that the German barque Eilbek picked up the boat.

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PERSONALITIES.

To many graduates of Aberdeen University, the late Lord Strathcona was known as "The Count." He won that title in 1906, in connection with the quater-centenary celebrations of the University. Lord Strathcona began his share of the hospitalities by giving a dinner to the poor of Aberdeen and another to the undergraduates. But it was when he proposed to invite all the graduates of Aberdeen that the largeness of his ideas came out. The University authorities were staggered. "Thousands will come," they said, and they were right. Graduates of all ages accepted, and among them was at least one who graduated in the "forties." Lord Strathcona was not dismayed. "How many thousands?" he asked. "Perhaps four or five—and there is no place that will hold them." "Build one," said Lord Strathcona. "But in all Scotland, there is nobody who can cater for such a huge party" they said. "Build a hall," Lord Strathcona answered; "I'll pay for it, and I'll see about the catering." The hall was built, the dinner and the table appointments and waiters were all sent down from London by special train, five thousand people sat down to a perfectly arranged meal, and the gathering was a huge success. It was said that the evening cost Lord Strathcona £9,000, so they named him "The Count"—the Count of Monte Cristo.

The Duke of Atholl, whose jubilee has just been celebrated with great rejoicings on his estates, is understood to be the holder of more titles than any other peer in Britain, these numbering altogether nineteen. As Earl Strange, says the *Westminster Gazette*, the Duke sits in the House of Lords as a hereditary peer of Great Britain, and there are comparatively few who eclipse his record of fifty years' membership of the Gilded Chamber. In 1868, the Duke was created a Knight of the Thistle, of which distinguished Order he is now Chancellor. The family, which traces descent from the old Stewarts of Atholl and the Murrays of Tullibardine, was founded by William de Moravia in the twelfth century. At one time they appear to have been known as Kings of Atholl, owing to the extent of the property held by them. The Isle of Man once belonged to them, but in 1765, the sovereignty of the island was purchased by the Government for £70,000.

Colonel Goethels, who has been appointed first Civil Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, is the engineer who had most to do with breaking the isthmus between the Atlantic and the Pacific. He is a mild-mannered, courteous gentleman, but he has a resoluteness and persistence of character without which he would never have succeeded. In the Panama Zone he is known as the "Old Man," chiefly on account of his habit of holding a Sunday morning "court," where anybody engaged on the Canal work may come and air his grievance if he has any. The draughtsman who thinks he is over-worked, the foreman who has not heard from his wife lately, the electrician who wants to enter the higher branches of his profession—all these file before Goethels and state their grievances. The Sunday morning court, held at half-past seven o'clock, is not the least useful of the methods he has employed to keep order and peace in the Zone.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Mr. Jesse Collings has been so long and so closely associated with Mr. Chamberlain, that it seems fitting that his retirement should take place at the same time as that of his great leader. Mr. Collings a year or two ago gave some amusing memories of his early days. Some sixty-five years ago he went to Birmingham, circumstances requiring that he should fend for himself, with £5 in his pocket, lent by friends who could not well afford it. He set out to seek his livelihood in the old City of Birmingham. Arriving at Lawley-street Station, he told a cabman to drive him to a cheap public-house. The cabman took him to the "Swan with Two Necks" in Aston-street. (A Voice: "Good judge," and laughter.) It was then a small inn, but it had since been rebuilt and enlarged. The charges were very low, said Mr. Collings, and suited to his purse. Mr. Collings went on to tell that he was fortunate enough to obtain a situation with the firm of Messrs. Samuel Booth and Co., of which he afterwards became the head. The salary he first received was £60 per annum, a sum which at that time gave him the feelings of a Rothschild. Soon after, when he went to the bank to cash a draft for a small sum which, while in the country, he had saved, the bank clerk called out, "Jesse Collings, where is she" to which he modestly replied, "Here she is, sir." Mr. Jesse Collings, if not the actual inventor of the phrase "Three acres and a cow," has become its sole patentee and proprietor. Nobody for many years past has dreamt of using it in any other connexion. Once Mr. Collings was discussing a housing scheme for the East End of London, and was arguing that each building should be composed of three rooms, when the irrepressible Dr. Tanner evoked a roar of laughter by inquiring, "And where would you put the cow?"

It has been denied writes the *World* that the King had offered a peerage to Mr. Chamberlain, but Mr. Chamberlain has not yet finally severed himself from party politics. I hear on high authority that when this happens, following on what might almost be called the Disraeli precedent an earldom will be placed at the disposal of the Right Honourable Member for West Birmingham. The King is known to share with the majority of his subjects a deep admiration for Mr. Chamberlain's splendid qualities, more particularly for the way in which he aroused the nation to a sense of its imperial responsibilities. The bestowal of an earldom would be in keeping with his Majesty's tact and kindness of heart. One cannot help feeling that it would be a very fitting close of a glorious career for Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to pass the quiet evening of his life as Earl of Birmingham.

The experience of Miss Yvonne Arnaud of finding parts in musical comedy in London, at a moment's notice, without any previous introduction to the managers, has a parallel in that of Miss Decima Moore says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. When Miss Moore was a girl of sixteen or seventeen she came up to London from Brighton one morning called on the late Sir William Gilbert, to whom she was unknown, sang to him, and was at once given the part of Casilda in "The Gondoliers," and became in a night one of the most popular young actresses and singers in London.

Mr. Chesterton, in the debate on "Do Miracles Happen?" would probably have found a powerful ally in Mr. Winston Churchill. Referring to his plucky escape from Pretoria prison ("London to Ladysmith." p. 198), the First Lord of the Admiralty wrote:

> I realised with awful force that without the assistance of that Higher Power which interferes in the eternal sequence of causes and effects, more often than we are prone to admit, I could never succeed. My prayer was swiftly and wonderfully answered. I cannot now relate the strange circumstances which changed my nearly hopeless position into one of superior advantage. But after the war is over I hope to lengthen this account, and so remarkable will the addition be that I cannot believe the reader will complain.

Unluckily, Mr. Churchill's promise has, apparently, not been fulfilled.

Sir Ernest Shackleton is much more fortunate than was Sir John Ross when he desired to have a second try at the North Pole. Ross, who the *Edinburgh Dispatch* recalls, sought to enlist all the support he could find, and it was suggested to him that he should approach Lord Advocate Jeffrey and obtain his good offices through a common friend. The friend approached Jeffrey at a luckless moment, for he was in poor health and made a great point of his daily ride. He was accordingly very cross when he was interrupted just as he was starting for his ride and, after crabbing the whole idea, finished by damning the North Pole, altogether. The friend went to Sydney, Smith in a rage, and declared that Jeffrey ought to take care what he was about and use more civil language. Smith elicited the cause of complaint. Well, never mind, never mind, he said soothingly, Never mind his damning the North Pole. I have heard him speak disrespectfully of the equator."

Mr. T. P. O'Connor takes the Earl of Derby for his study in personality in the February *Pall Mall Magazine*. He tells of the influence of this young peer in the councils of the Conservative Party, and bids his readers "mark what he has achieved with his party in the bigger interests and conflicts of Party life." The present head of the Stanley family, says Mr. O'Connor, is typically Lancashire, with even a faint trace in his accent of the Lancashire brogue. "If you did not know that he was a great noble you might take him for the heir to some vast cotton-spinning business." Mr. O'Connor thinks it was characteristic of Lord Derby that he should take on his shoulders the office of Lord Mayor of Liverpool.

Cork City is the only two-member constituency in Ireland, and it has had a curious and chequered electoral history. It was one of three constituencies for which Parnell was returned in 1880, and the one which he chose to represent. He sat for Cork during the rest of his life, having Mr. Maurice Healy as his colleague from 1885. After Parnell's death in 1891, Mr. John Redmond endeavoured to succeed to his seat as well as to the Parnellite leadership, but failed, the seat being captured by an Anti-Parnellite. Mr. William O'Brien first sat for Cork (as an Anti-Parnellite) in 1892, and since then, through all the vicissitudes of the constituency and of Mr. William O'Brien's own career, the one constant element has been Cork's personal devotion to Mr. O'Brien whenever he presented himself, a devotion like that of Birmingham to Mr. Chamberlain. His candidates at the recent municipal elections have been beaten; hence his present resignation, to test whether the people of Cork still preserve their fidelity to him in the main field of politics. Mr. O'Brien's first election address, recalls the *Manchester Guardian*, was one of the shortest on record. It was when he stood for Mallow in 1883. The vacancy was caused by the promotion of the Attorney General to the bench, and the "Government" candidate was Mr. Naish, Q. C., Law Adviser to Dublin Castle. At the moment of the election Mr. O'Brien was under the shadow of an action for seditious libel, and his election address was:—"Men of Mallow,—From the steps of the judicial bench the Castle Attorney General offers you a candidate. From the threshold of a prison I offer you another. From Green Street I appeal to Mallow." It served to win the seat by nearly two to one.

Evidence is printed in the *Revue des Francais* to show that the "incorruptibility" of Robespierre was by no means an article of faith with the Royalists of 1792. They conceived the idea of bringing him over to their side by offering him the post of tutor to the Dauphin; and the person charged with the delicate negotiations was no other than the Princesse de Lamballe. The instructions given to her contained the following Jesuitical remarks: Of two things one. Either his political supporters will follow him in his new career, or they will desert him. In the former event, the King will have achieved a triumph, without making any concessions. In the latter event, the King will have disarmed an enemy and the reaction will be able to strike all the ambitious intriguers who, like Robespierre, deceive the mob and exploit its passions in order to make use of it. Robespierre, however, whether incorruptible or not, resisted the advances of the fascinating Princess, and the negotiations came to nothing.

ACTOR'S EMPIRE TOUR.

PRACTICAL AUSTRALIAN TASTES

MR. OSCAR ASCHE AS A ZULU HERO.

Mr. Oscar Asche has just returned from one of his great Empire tours. He left London two years ago, when "Kismet" was at the height of its popularity, and all London was crowding to the Garrick Theatre to see this truculent beggar of old Bagdad alternately weedling and strangling all who would not bend to his will. Since then he has played for seventeen months in the capital cities of Australia and New Zealand, and for four months in South Africa, and now he is back in London with his Empire obligations fulfilled.

A Press representative had a short interview with Mr. Asche during which he reviewed the chief incidents of his Imperial tour, and gave a most interesting outline of what the future is to bring forth at the Globe Theatre. "Kismet" will be revived during the first week in March, and after that there is to be a colossal Zulu production, in which Mr. Asche will play the part of an Induna, clad in leopard skins, with ostrich feathers in his headdress and a big shield of oxhide. The play is based on Sir Rider Haggard's last novel, the "Child of Storm," and Mr. Asche is doing the dramatisation. The period of Zulu history it deals with is wild and stormy enough to suit even Mr. Asche's temperament, for it is placed during the reign of Panda, the son of the great, Tchaka, who was the father of Cetewayo and Umbilazi. Mr. Asche's part will be "Saduko," a mythical character, who rose to power in those stormy days, and Miss Lily Brayton will play the part of a Zulu maiden—Nameena.

"Mr. James Stewart, late Assistant Secretary for Native Affairs in Natal, and Intelligence Officer during the Rambata campaign, is coming over to see that we have the costumes and dances correct," said Mr. Asche. "Even now the Zulus are at work in their kraals preparing our costumes, and oxen of the right colour are being slaughtered to get the proper hides for our shields. I spent some time among the Zulus myself in order to get an idea of kraal life, and have been practising a little to get the proper 'click' into the pronunciation of Zulu proper names.

IN AUSTRALIA.

In Australia we had a very successful and very enjoyable time. You hear a lot about the Australian taste for the stage being limited to bush melodramas but the proportion of the Australian public which wants melodrama is, I should say, no greater and no less than that of London. We could always fill the house with 'Kismet' or 'Antony and Cleopatra,' which were Australia's first favourites, and 'Othello' and 'The Taming of the Shrew' also went with great success. 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' on the other hand, although they liked it well enough, was, they admitted, too elusive and unreal for them.

"The Australian temperament is not suited for plays of the 'fairy' order. Two notable failures out there were 'Peter Pan' and 'The Bluebird.' The explanation will, I think, be found in the fact that not only are the Australians a very practical people, but Australia is not the sort of country to suggest fairies. An English wood, full of bracken and undergrowth, stirs the imagination and spurs it towards the supernatural, but there is no suggestion of mystery in the Australian Bush. Bare plains stretching for miles, or great gum tree trunks and even the vast tree ferns with fronds sprouting out of a trunk sometimes 80 feet high are all plain, matter of fact explainable and understandable things. There are no half-lights or half-shadows—none of our twilights full of mystery—there it is either day or night, and done with it.

"One exception I remember was at Black Spur, on the Dandenong Range, where I went on a motor drive out of Melbourne. When I got there it was just after a bush fire, and the great tree trunks stood out jet black in their full height of 150 feet, like great, mysterious black ghosts. For this sight my Australian host apologised. The bush fire had spoilt it all, he said. It ought to have been all green and even. For myself I preferred the mystery that the fire had introduced into the forest. But the Australian mind is practical and pastoral. It prefers plenty of green grass, with vistas of fat cattle and well-woolled flocks of sheep. Gnomes and elfs and pinkies make them tired.

INDEPENDENT PEOPLE.

"They are a very critical people are the Australians, independent of view and fixed and firm in their own opinions. A London success is nothing to them; they form their own verdicts. Reputations made in England must be re-made in the Antipodes. They are not tied down by any traditions, and make their own rules and laws. Look at cricket, they introduced the 'third man' which is now a set place in the field, and Blackham, the wicket-keeper, introduced standing up to fast bowling. They invent and adapt to suit their own ideas, and apply their own judgments to the Drama. You can be sure of a bumper house at a 'first-night' performance, after that it depends on the play. If it is definite, tangible—something they can get a good understandable grip of—they will come in their thousands, for they are great playgoers. But if it is mysterious, make-believe stuff they won't be bothered with it."

POTATOES HAVE EYES. Oh, that they could only read a few of the telling testimonials that are pouring in to us thrcugh the post for SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the never failing cure for Malaria and other fevers! "I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects" writes J. E. Lee, Personal Assistant to the Home Secretary, Hyderabad Deccan.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

"DO MIRACLES HAPPEN?"

DISCUSSION OF VIEWS FOR AND AGAINST.

"Do Miracles Happen?" was the subject of a discussion (the outcome of arguments provoked by Mr. G K. Chesterton's play "Magic") which was opened by Mr. Chesterton at the Little Theatre. The burly lion of the occasion distinguished himself by stating that it grieved him to be present, as he had anticipated spending the fleeting hours in the country. One also gathered that Mr. Chesterton intended to speak but very little—a view which was speedily disproved by the lecturer talking a great deal, sometimes cutting in when those who disagreed with him aired their views. Amongst those who took part in the discussion were scientists, clerics, spiritualists, and other persons, several of whom agreed with Mr. Chesterton that miracles actually happen, and that table-turning is a proven fact.

Mr. Chesterton said that even if they believed that the whole of religion was a conspiracy carried on through ages by a priestly class, they had yet to get over the impression which was borne by hundreds and thousands of people that such extraordinary things as miracles did actually happen. Mr. Chesterton proceeded to give an interesting experience of his boyhood, when, he said, while making experiments with a planchette, he certainly felt the instrument dragged from his grasp by means of a violent pull. He concluded that such experiments were bad rather than good and so he dropped them. The idea which had grown up that miracles did not occur was simply the outgrowth of the present philosophical dogma that there was power behind the universe. If a philosphical dogma were to be set up that human life could not be ended violently, it would be just as easy to maintain a philosophical school to prove that murder had never been committed.

Mr. Joseph M'Cabe, who spoke next, remarked that to say that miracles could happen, and to add that therefore they did happen, was like saying that Mr. Bernard Shaw could drink beer, and that therefore he did drink beer. For his own part he had been told of miracles happening all over the world, but whenever he had gone to the particular place mentioned he could never find them.

Further, he contended that if a miracle ever happened it would be reported in all the papers, but he had searched the papers for years without coming across a record of anything of the kind. Miracles, he believed, never happened where there were arc lamps to light the streets.

Replying on the discussion, Mr. Chesterton said they had been accused of believing that barnacle geese grew on trees. But no one had ever been boiled for believing in barnacle geese, while hundreds and thousands of people had been boiled and burnt and killed in other ways for believing in Christ—and yet they persisted in believing.

A COMMERCIAL MONTE CRISTO

GREAT NEW SERIAL

BY

PAUL TRANT.

Author of "Right Against Might," "The Vow," "The Home Secretary," "A Wife by Purchase," etc.

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CHAPTER XXXIV.

AILEEN watched Max leave the office, and when the door closed she fell back into a chair with a moan, but her eyes were dry and she looked dazedly round.

"Well, Costello, I hope you are satisfied!" Hawke said grimly.

"Quite satisfied, sir," was the respectful answer.

"I daren't risk asking a larger sum. He can pay that all right, but it strikes me that he wouldn't care what he paid. My revenge lies in another direction," and Hawke glanced significantly at his daughter.

"It strikes me that you have hurt her just as much as you've hurt Logan," Costello answered, and he glanced uneasily at Aileen.

"Oh, she'll get over it all right, and there'll be no difficulty in procuring a divorce—in time."

"I don't think you quite understand Miss Aileen. She loves him, and she's not one to change easily. Although I care for her, I'm rather sorry it has happened."

"Bless my soul, you surprise me, Costello. If you grow sentimental it will be the limit," Hawke said with a hoarse chuckle.

"I don't know that I'm sentimental, sir, but I've got a heart, and I care for Miss Aileen. I hate to see her miserable. Can't something be done?"

"What on earth do you mean?"

"Well, she cares for him, and it's a pity. We shall have all the money we want out of the deal. Why not let Mr. Logan have Miss Aileen? We can afford to be generous. Now I look back I can see it was madness ever to dream that she would marry me."

Aileen had heard what he said, and she looked at him gratefully.

"Mr. Costello, you are a good man, but it's too late. Father, I'm going home."

"So you don't mean to leave me?" he asked suavely. "I imagined you would change your mind."

But Aileen had been thinking, and she had determined to stay with her father until the settlement was signed. At any rate, she could save half the money which Max had to pay, for she imagined that she would be able to return to him the amount settled upon herself. And so she decided to go hateful as it would be to live with her father.

Accordingly she called at Charing Cross Station for her luggage and afterwards went straight to his house. She had not been there for more than an hour when Ethel Parmeter drove up and it was impossible for Aileen to refuse to receive her, for she was on the lawn at the time.

"I thought I might find you here, Aileen. I called at the Savoy, and they had no idea where you were, so I came out on chance. Perhaps you will think me interfering, but I'm not going to be stopped by that. I ask one question—do you love Max, or have you been playing a game?" Ethel demanded peremptorily.

"I love Max. I started in play, but it has ended in tragedy. I'm a miserable woman Ethel."

"Do you care to give me your confidence I should like to help you."

"Come to my room. Yes, I will tell you everything," answered Aileen; and when they were seated she started from the commencement, and did not spare herself in the recital, but her face flushed painfully as she related the mean part she had played. "I do not try to excuse myself—no excuse is possible, and I cannot blame Max for having sent me away. But he was very cruel—he said words that hurt—that still hurt, and now I don't know if I want him. I wish I were dead," she wound up piteously.

"You certainly have made a mess of things. I can hardly believe you capable of doing these things. It seems incredible. But it's no use talking about the past; it's the future we must consider, and that looks black enough. I shouldn't advise you to see Max again—not at present. But time is a wonderful healer. Stay here quietly for a few months. Max is a good sort, and he cares. Perhaps he will forget and forgive."

"Ethel, do you hate me for what I have done," Aileen asked wistfully.

"I'm trying to understand, but it is very difficult. You behaved so meanly—not a bit like yourself."

"I know I know, I can't understand myself. When I look back I loathe myself. I must have been mad. Two years ago I was a very different woman honest and straightforward while now—"

She broke off with a weary sigh and looked appealingly at her friend.

"I can't blame you if you decide not to see me again. But I'm very lonely. I haven't a friend in the world. And my father—but I won't talk of him.

"Why not come and stay with me I'm to be married in a fortnight, and then you might come out to Lageria. I'm sure Jim will welcome you."

"Sir James is Max's friend, and he will hate me. No, I daren't come, but I'll never forget your kindness. I expected you to despise me utterly."

There was a knock at the door and Hawke appeared in the doorway.

"Good evening, Miss Parmeter," he said suavely. "I can't say I'm glad to see you. As a matter of fact, I must ask you to leave. At the present moment I don't think you are likely to exercise a good influence. Shall I tell your chauffeur to get ready?" he wound up.

"Father, how dare you be so rude to my friend" Aileen cried in distress.

"I'd wager anything she has been trying to persuade you to leave me. Can you deny it?"

They both remained silent and he laughed, but it was not a pleasant sound.

"I thought I was right. To try to get a daughter away from her father is exercising an evil influence. Therefore, Miss Parmeter, I must ask you to be good enough to go.

"Very well. But first I should like to say a few words Mr. Hawke, I think you are a thoroughly wicked old man, and you'll be punished for your sins yet. I should have thought you had already received one lesson. Aileen has told me everything, but I can read between the lines, and I'm sure you have lied to Mr. Logan about her. Your face betrays you," she added, quickly, for he had not succeeded in maintaining his self-control.

"Just clear out. I've had enough of your impertinence!" he cried angrily.

"I shall go as well," Aileen broke in; but she quickly remembered that she must remain till the settlement had been signed.

"You will please yourself," he answered, and his eyes were anxiously fixed on her quickly noting her indecision, and he smiled triumphantly.

Aileen followed Ethel to her car and stood by her.

"I must stay, for Max's sake," she whispered.

"I'm so sorry for you. Shall I give any message to Max when I see him?"

"What can I say? I can never appeal to him again. He has hurt me too cruelly."

"He was hurting himself much more," Ethel answered intuitively. Then she leant over and kissed her friend affectionately. "I will tell him that you love him. You do love him?"

"I don't know. My heart seems dead. I've no feeling. I'm only miserable. Good-bye."

"Good-bye. I shall come and see you again soon. Be sensible, and don't mope."

In the meantime Hawke had gone to the study and had lighted a cigar. The day had been a strenuous one, and he was feeling very tired. But fatigue did not account for the frown on his face and the ugly look in his eyes. He had succeeded just as he had anticipated, but success had given him little pleasure. At the outset he had made a mistake in thinking that Logan placed the same value upon money as he did himself. But the events of the morning had proved him wrong. As a matter of fact, he now believed that the payment of even so large a sum of money had not distressed his enemy. There had not been the anticipated triumph. Only in Aileen had he scored. But even there Logan did not seem to have wished to keep his wife, and there was always the possibility that Aileen might go back to him.

"Not if I can prevent it" he cried savagely.

And when he remembered the reference to Alston he became uneasy, and would have given anything to find out what Max really knew. With a gesture of impatience the cigar was thrown away, and he began to realize that he was not as strong as he had imagined. In fact, he felt faint, and summoned the nurse, who insisted that he should go to bed.

"I warned you not to go out today. The professor would be very angry if he knew," she said.

"Confound the professor! It was worth it, my girl. I shall be all right in the morning. You might ask my daughter to come to me."

"Very well; but you had much better rest," she answered, for by this time she had learnt that Hawke would be obeyed.

Aileen was in her room, and she listened listlessly to what the nurse had to say.

"Of course, I'm not a doctor, but if your father doesn't take care he'll be as bad as ever he was. Don't stay with him too long."

As a matter of fact, Aileen had no wish to go, but she thought it would be as well to listen to what her father had to say, and when she entered his bedroom he pointed in silence to a chair. She sat down, and they looked at one another, and now there was open curiosity in her eyes.

"We may as well have it out," he said at last.

"I've nothing to say to you. So far as I'm concerned, you've done your worst, she answered, coldly.

"Do you intend to leave me, or were you merely bluffing?"

"Am I not here? That ought to answer your question."

"With most women it would, but not with you. You've got more in you than most women. A spice of the devil, and I suppose that's why I'm so fond of you."

"Perhaps I take after you," she answered composedly.

His face flushed, but he succeeded in keeping back an angry answer. Hawke was finding that he was not the man of two years ago. He had lost the admirable coolness and composure which had been so useful. Then he had been impervious to sneers and the opinions of other people.

"When we've finished, shall I charter a yacht? It would be rather pleasant to take a long cruise."

"With my husband's money?" she said very quietly.

"It'll be mine when I get it. Our transaction was quite legitimate. One would imagine that I had committed a robbery from the way you speak. Look here, my girl, are you going to continue in this disagreeable mood? It's not very pleasant. As a matter of fact, I'm really fond of you, though you mayn't believe it. Let us be friends," he said with unusual earnestness.

"After all, you've nothing to grumble at," he went on. "We've only carried out what you planned to do yourself. But then, you women never are reasonable."

"Have you anything more to say? I should like to go to bed, for I'm rather tired," she answered, wearily.

"Kindly wake up in a better temper Goodnight," he growled, and noticed that she made no attempt to kiss him but left without a word.

To Aileen the position was well-nigh unbearable, for it seemed that there would be no end to the deception into which she was forced. Her instinct was to tell her father frankly what she thought of him, but she was determined not to quarrel until the settlement was signed.

Alone in her room, she gave way to a fit of deep depression, for the future seemed to be without hope. She was young—little more than a girl—and married to a man who rightly despised her. And what was her feeling towards Max? At one moment she was longing to go to him and plead for forgiveness, and then she remembered what he had said to her, and felt as though she hated him, for the wounds he had dealt were still sore. But gradually some of the bitterness vanished, and she could only think of what she had lost. As she went over the events of the last two years it was revealed to her that both Max and herself possessed many human weaknesses. Neither of them had acted straightforwardly and honestly to the other. There had been many faults on either side, and yet it is not the most perfect man or woman that is the most beloved. And she no longer tried to persuade herself that she did not love him.

"I shall care so long as I have life," she cried, passionately.

And she took his photograph, kissing it again and again. But there is something even stronger than love, and that is pride, and her pride had been roused effectually, but she could not help dreaming of what might have been.

It was necessary to plan what she should do when the settlement had been signed and Max was safe, for to stay with her father was out of the question. Fortunately she had at the bank a sum of money that she might conscientiously call her own, for her services of the last two years were surely worth something. What she longed for was rest and peace, and suddenly an idea occurred to her—the convent where she had been educated, and which was the only home she had really known. The Mother Superior would welcome her with open arms, and to her she could tell all her troubles with the certainty of receiving sympathy and advice.

But what would the Mother think of her when she heard the wretched story? Would she have the courage to to tell it to one who had loved and trusted her?

And it chanced that her eyes rested on the wedding ring, which she still wore. With a cry of pain she pressed it to her lips and sank to her knees. During the last few weeks she had omitted the nightly prayer, but in her agony she prayed that she might be cleansed from her sins. And when she rose it was with a resolve to do what her conscience dictated.

CHAPTER XXXV.

When Max left Lord's Cricket Ground he changed his mind and did not go to the office, but drove back to St. James's, where he changed into a tweed suit and started off on a long tramp into the country, in the belief that the exercise would clear his brain and enable him better to tackle his difficulties. It was late when he returned, and, going straight to bed, he slept soundly till morning. Sleep did its kindly work, and when he rose it was with renewed strength of mind, and he set out for the City determined to make the best of a bad job. For an hour he worked hard, giving instructions for the immediate realization of securities. Then he visited the manager of his bank, whom he told that he wished to raise a large sum.

"Is this story true?" the manager asked, and handed over the day's issue of a financial newspaper.

"*Famous Millionaire Cornered.*" The heading struck him at once, and he read a fairly accurate account of his transactions in Tampo Oil shares, but in the concluding paragraph lay the sting:—

"We understand that the 'corner' was engineered by an astute young lady, the daughter of a once famous financier. It would appear that she has inherited her father' ability. But there is a rumour, which we can scarcely credit, to the effect that the lady in question was married within the last few days to—the victim of the 'corner.'"

"A scandalous rag," Max said, quietly, but his face was very white.

"Yes, it is substantially correct, and that's why. I've come to you. I've got to pay Hawke a round half-million within a week. I may say that half of it will be settled on my wife—I've brought with me my private ledger, which accurately gives my financial position. I want to know to what extent you can help me. There are certain securities which I can only realize with great loss."

"This is too big a matter for me. It must go before the directors. Of course, they will give it their best consideration, for you've been a valuable and loyal customer."

"When can I have the answer? It must be soon."

"By three o'clock. The board meets at twelve."

"Then I'll come round," Max said, and returned to his office.

There he found several people waiting to see him, among them directors of some of the companies in which he was interested, and whom he could not refuse to receive. And it appeared that most of them had read the paragraph which the bank manager had shown him, and they wished to know if it were true. One retired Colonel was particularly persistent in his questions.

"May I ask if this business is likely to affect your financial position—I mean seriously?"

"Very seriously. I have to find a large sum of money." Max answered, quietly.

"I'm naturally anxious—being a poor man. I hope there is no danger—of—"

What is your holding?" Max asked, with his finger on the bell-button.

"Twelve hundred pounds," the Colonel answered; rather sheepishly.

"Then I may as well set your mind at rest," Max said, coldly, and turned to Saunders, who had come in.

"Please write out a cheque for twelve hundred pounds payable to the Colonel and take from him a transfer to me of his shares Good-bye, Colonel. I hope you are satisfied."

"Quite, but you are a trifle hasty. I trust you, Mr. Logan, but I thought that—"

"You'll feel more comfortable with the money in your pocket. Excuse me, I'm very busy Good morning, Colonel." Max said, briskly.

And several others came with the same idea—expressed more or less definitely—and Max met them all in the same way. But when the last had gone his lips were firmly pressed together, for he was beginning to appreciate the depth of human gratitude, for most of them were under obligations to him. Max ordered lunch to be brought to his office, for he had no wish to visit his usual restaurant—an object of interest to the curious.

At last it was time to go to the bank, and it was with a feeling of unusual nervousness that he entered the private office.

"I am sorry, Mr. Logan, but my directors are not prepared to finance you to the extent you wish. Of course, we willingly advance you money to a reasonable margin of the securities you are prepared to deposit."

"You are practically forcing me to realize," Max answered, quietly, but the blow was a severe one.

"Personally I should have liked to have obliged you, but my directors thought differently. We are a very conservative bank, as you know, the manager said, deprecatingly.

"I dare say I shall be able to manage, but it would have been convenient to have dealt with one bank only."

"I can understand that. I do hope we sha'n't lose you as a customer."

"I can't blame you—it is a matter of business. Good day."

However, Max did not lose courage, although the refusal had come as a surprise. He was a born fighter, and was determined to win through. But his annoyance was great when he noticed from the posters that the evening papers had got hold of the story from the financial papers, for he encountered great staring headlines on all sides. It was not so much the financial part of it that troubled him as the reference to Aileen.

"I hope she won't see it," he muttered, savagely, "for she would feel it deeply."

There commenced a weary round of visits to banks, but he met with little encouragement, and when he returned to the office he sat down to face the position. It was evident that he would have to put up with a heavy loss, but to his relief he found that he would be able to raise the money. However, there would be a very small surplus, and he must look upon himself as a poor man. Practically all that would remain to him would be his investments in Lageria, and, as luck would have it, the mining expert of whom he had spoken to Stanton chanced to call.

"The very man I wanted," Max said cheerfully. "How soon can you start for Lageria?"

"By the next steamer," Cranston—for that was his name—answered, promptly.

Logan went on to give him instructions, and when he had finished filled in a cheque.

"I ought to tell you that Lageria means a great deal to me. My investments there represent all I possess; but I know you'll do your best. I'll phone through to Sir James Stanton, and ask him if he will meet you tonight."

Fortunately Stanton was at home, and was quite willing, even anxious, to help; and so it was arranged that the three of them should dine in company.

"We'll go west together," Max announced, and, going to the safe, took from it the envelope containing Alston's letter, which he carefully placed in his pocket, for he intended to open it before going to bed.

Cranston had been out of employment for several months, and the prospect of getting back to work had cheered him immensely, but he was a man of few words, and what he said was to the point. At the time appointed Sir James arrived at Max's house, and he looked with approval at the mining expert, for he was man after his own heart.

Dinner over, they went to the library, where Max produced papers, and plans in which they became engrossed. It chanced that he wanted a letter which was in his pocket, and he brought out with it Alston's envelope. It was his intention to put the latter into the safe, but in the meantime he placed it on his right hand.

Sir James advised Cranston as to the district first to be prospected, and went fully into details, and Max smiled at their enthusiasm, for he had no great hope that the expedition would prove successfull. He rose and crossed the room for a cigar, and then sat down in an arm-chair, leaving the others to continue their discussion. At last Cranston had acquired all the information he wanted, and he rose hastily, gathering together all the papers—among them Alston's envelope which he firmly tied to together.

"I had better take these with me," he said to Max holding up the bundle. "Yes, you'll probably want them. When do you sail?"

"The day after to-morrow there's a steamer from Southamptan. She's German, but they feed you well."

"Don't be surprised if I come out to Lageria later on. If you wish to see me again, I shall be at the office tomorrow, but don't come if you can help it. I shall be very busy. Good-bye, Cranston, and the best of luck!" said Max.

"Good-bye, sir. I'll do my best, especially as I know what it means to you."

A grip of their hands, and he walked quickly from the room.

"A good man—full of brains and energy," Sir James remarked thoughtfully.

"He's straight; and their aren't too many of them in his line of business. Stanton, I've had the deuce of a day. I suppose you have seen the evening papers?"

"Yes, confound 'em! I wonder how they get their information," Sir James said, angrily.

"That's easily guessed. Hawke gave it them himself. But it would be wiser to have waited till he got his money. It doesn't take much to destroy a man's credit nowadays. A rumour is soon all over the City," Max answered, moodily.

"I hope there is no chance of your going 'broke,'" Stanton asked anxiously.

"I don't think so; but one never can tell what will happen. I'm going to have a rough time, but I hope to pull through. If I can only hold on to my Lagerian investments I may go out there as soon as I have settled things up."

"If you do, I guarantee you'll become richer than ever you were. And the life's one that would suit you, although it's not everyone's country. We've no use for the slacker or the drinker, and we're overrun with both, Good night, Logan."

Max accompanied him to the door, and afterwards returned to the library, at once looking round for the envelope. When he could not find it he came to the conclusion that Cranston had by accident, taken it away with the other papers, and this did not concern him greatly until he remembered that he had omitted to obtain the address of the mining engineer. He would communicate with him at Southampton, but that would mean a delay of a couple of days, and now he was very anxious to find out what the envelope contained. However, there was a chance that he might call at the office in the morning.

But this did not happen, and Max was kept busy all day, making arrangements for the raising of the money. During the course of the morning he found that difficulties were being put in his way, and in many cases could trace the work of Hawke. Moreover his reputation had suffered from the publicity which had been given to the "corner," and City men were chuckling over the neat way in which he had been outwitted—and by a woman. But Logan went about his business quietly, and when six o'clock came he had made considerable progress. In the meantime his solicitors had been preparing the settlement, and now Max was impatient to finish the whole business as soon as possible.

In the morning he went to Waterloo and searched for Cranton among the passengers by the special boat train but could not find him.

"I must go down to Southampton," he muttered, uneasily.

A ticket was purchased, and he took his seat in a smoking-carriage in which there were two men, and soon after the train started his attention was roused by the mention of his own name.

"Rather a funny story, this about Logan," one of them remarked, with a chuckle.

"Yes; I imagined him to be a smart man. But like so many of us he evidently has a weak spot, and it's generally a woman who finds it. However, I can't believe he married her."

"Not a very comfortable sort to have for a wife. She must be a wrong 'un, but mighty clever."

Max flushed with anger, but succeeded in controlling his voice, when he intervened.

"It's only fair to tell you that I am Max Logan, and you're speaking of my wife."

The two men stared at him in blank amazement, and then they both began to apologize profusely, for they were gentlemen. Max knew there was no real ground for offence, and soon he was listening to their talk about Lageria, where they evidently were going in an official capacity, and one of them spoke of Sir James Stanton with enthusiastic admiration.

"You are now talking of a great personal friend. I admire him as much as you evidently do," Max said, with a smile

Then they unbent and from them he gained a great deal of instruction about the country in which he was so greatly interested for he was beginning to believe that his future was bound up in Lageria. The train pulled up at the wharf; Max hastened across to the liner, and upon the upper deck recognised Cranston who was watching the passengers come aboard. He explained the reason of his journey and the engineer went down to his cabin returning in a few minutes with the envelope.

"I must apologize for my carelessness, sir," he remarked, as he handed it over.

Max placed it carefully in his pocket and remained chatting with Cranston until a bell warned him that it was time to go ashore, but he stood on the wharf until the liner slowly began to move away.

"Good luck and good-bye," he called to Cranston, who raised his hat.

Max returned to London, an went straight home, where he sat in the library and broke the seal of the envelope.

(*To be Continued.*)

Nerve Strain—

Mr. B. C. HUCKS (the well-known Flying Man), of 5, Queen's Gate Terrace, London, England, writes:—"I really must express my appreciation of Phosferine. Some time back I felt myself in a curious state of nervous tension, brought on, no doubt, by the severe strain caused by flying under all sorts of weather conditions for the *Daily Mail* tour. I had an idea that my nerves were becoming shaken. I was advised to try Phosferine, and was quite astonished at the beneficial effect produced by even the first few doses. I am now feeling more 'fit' than ever and ready to start upon a season's flying that promises to be considerably more arduous than the last."

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DWINDLING SCOTS.

PHENOMENA OF CENSUS RETURNS.

AN INTERESTING E QUIRY.

Dr. Craufurd Dunlop, who is superintendent of the Statistical Department of the Registrar-General for Scotland, has made a minute study of the census returns for the North of the Tweed, with a view to discovering what light they threw on the phenomenon of the dwindling family, and has communicated the results of his study to the Royal Statistical Society. The meeting was held at the rooms of the Royal Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, Professor F. Y. Edgeworth presiding. It was principally on the initiative of the Statistical Society that the new material which enabled Dr. Dunlop to carry out his inquiry found a place, for the first time, in the recent census, and this lent to the paper a special interest.

In his paper Dr. Dunlop stated that his investigation fully corroborated the broad conclusion come to by Drs. Newsholme and Stevenson, some years ago, that there is an undoubted decrease in the average of the family, and that this is "not entirely associated with delay of marriage." His researches tended to show that the influence of such delay on the size of the family was enormously greater when it occurred in the case of the woman than of the man. Working out the data at his disposal by means of formulæ, Dr Dunlop arrived at the result that a delay of three years on the part of a wife (at age 20 to 25) reduces the average size of the family approximately by one child, but that it requires a delay of something like forty years on the part of the husband to effect the same reduction.

Dr. Dunlop quoted figures which showed, among other things, that comparing the average Scottish family with the corresponding figures for similar marriages twenty years earlier, the decrease in size of family was universal; and that for all ages under 36, age 32 excepted, that decrease amounted to more than one child per marriage. Thus, while in 1866 the wife who had married at 20 had, on an average, a family of eight or nine childeren, in 1886 she was the mother of seven or eight children; and so on.

The table appended bears out Dr. Dunlop's contention that it is not with delay of marriage alone that the dwindling Scottish family is to be associated—the marriages at a later age to-day show a relatively diminished number of children compared with the similar marriges twenty years before.

Age of Wife at marriage	Date.	Average family.	Date.	Average family.
27 ...	1873	5.8 ...	1893	1·67
28 ...	1874	5.03 ...	1894	1·11
29 ...	1875	4.91 ...	1895	1.38
30 ...	1876	4.57 ...	1896	1.35
31 ...	1877	4.35 ...	1897	1.48
32 ...	1878	3.48 ...	1898	0·82
33 ...	1879	3.76 ...	1899	1.36
34 ...	1880	3.44 ...	1900	1.25
35 ...	1881	2.80 ...	1901	1.11
36 ...	1882	2.40 ...	1902	0.72

INFANT MORTALITY.

Dr. Dunlop touched upon the question of the relations between the working mother and the home, so far as the census figures illustrate them. Married women with remunerative occupation are not numerous in Scotland; the returns showed only 31,465. To compare the influence of other than domestic work on infant mortality, marriages which had been only a limited time in existence had to be taken as the schedule showed only the number of children who had died in the case of marriages, and where the marriage had lasted forty, fifty, or sixty years, the deaths entered might obviously not indicate disease during childhood. The cases investigated were those where the duration of the marriage was less than fifteen years. There were 5,458 such, and, for the purposes of comparison, a case similar in point of age of wife and duration of marriage, but in which the wife was not occupied, was selected for each case of a working mother.

It was found that the total number of children born to the 5,458 wives who were not working was 13,970, and to the 5,458 wives who were, 12,881.

The disparity in the rate of mortality was shocking. Of the children of the mothers not employed 2,062 or 14·8, were reported in the census to be dead; of the children of the working mothers 3,091, or 24·0 per cent. That is to say, mortality among the children of the working married women was 62 per cent. higher than in the case of the mother who were unemployed.

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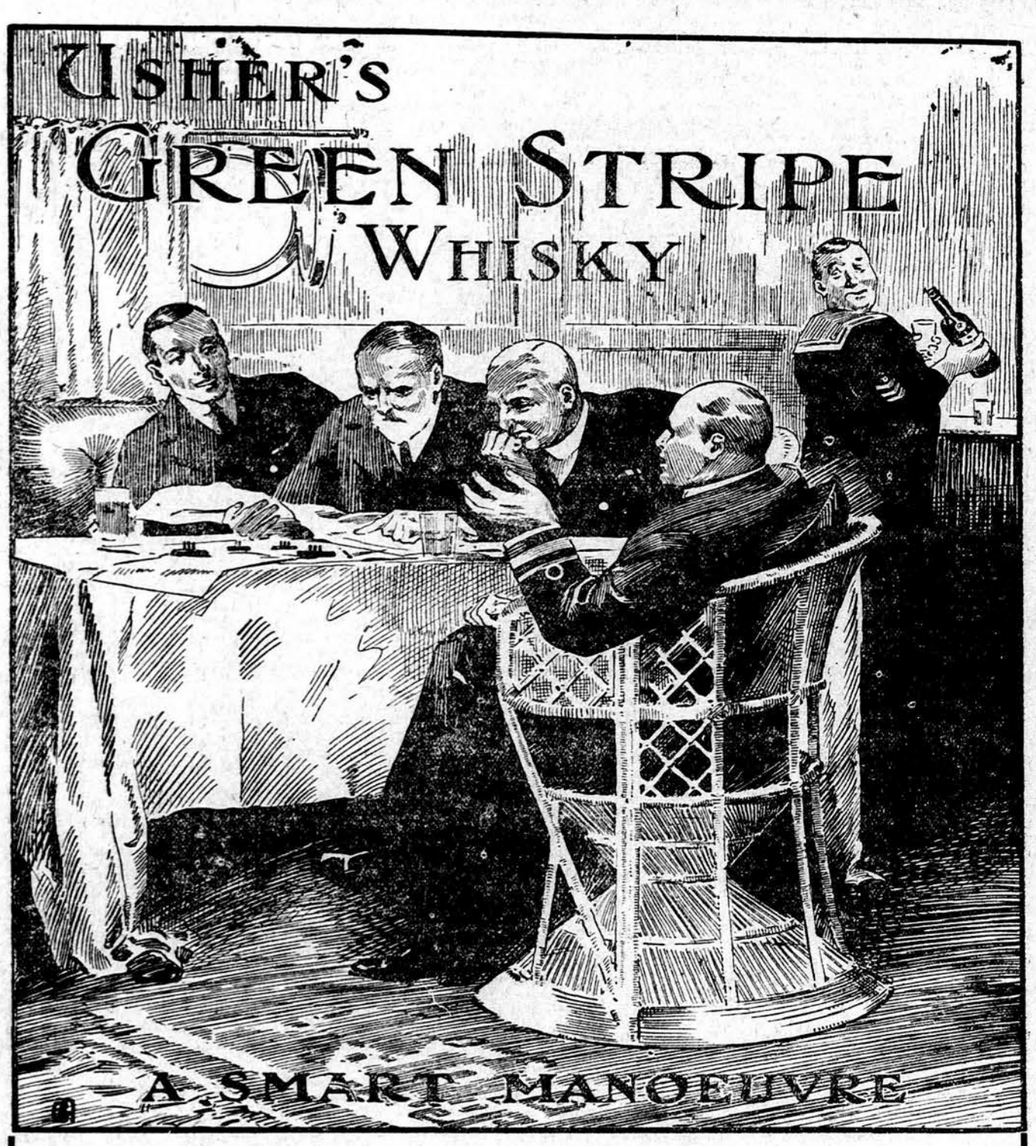

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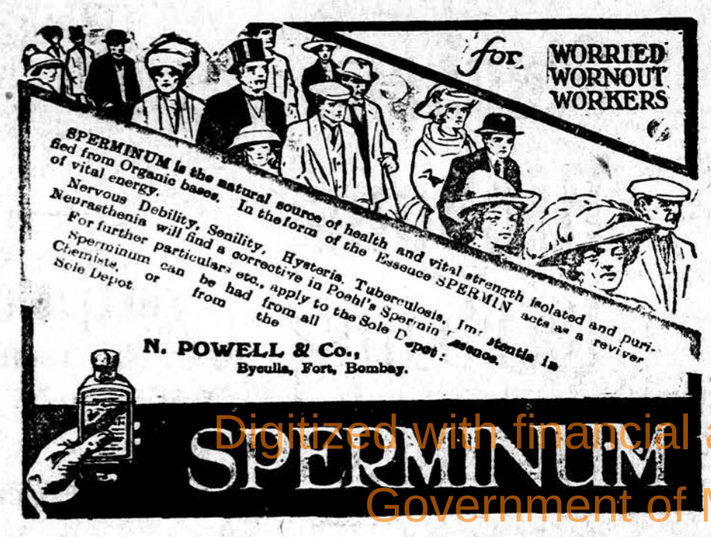
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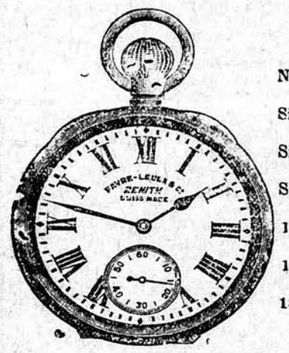

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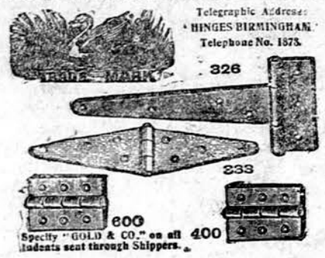

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